No. 32,304

LATE NEWS

Spanish Plane Crashes in Sea

MADRID (AP) — A Span-ish Air Force transport plane crashed Friday into the sea off the coast of Equatorial Guinea. killing all 18 persons on board, Spanish Foreign Ministry offi-cials said.

The victims on the Aviocar plane, which crashed shortly af-ter takeoff from Bata, were three Spanish crewmen, 11 Spaniards working for the West African nation's government and four children of Equatorial Guinea's education minister.

INSIDE TODAY



Dennis Conner's Stars & Stripes will race New Zealand for the right to challenge for yachting's America's Cup. Page 6.

Paritain's political parties are hawking holiday wares to their Page 2

haunt former U.S. presidential BUSINESS/FINANCE

The dollar fell sharply, clos-

ON MONDAY roundup of 1986 trading of U.S. stocks and mutual funds

By Edward Cody

PARIS - Chadian forces recep-

tured the northern town of Fada on

Friday in an attack on Libyan-held

territory that seemed to mark a new chapter in the central African

country's long war, reports reach-

from Ndjamena, Chad's capital, that President Hissène Habre's sol-

diers took the settlement in the

northeastern desert from a garrison

of about 1,000 Libyan troops and several hundred Chadian rebels

who are allied with the forces of

Colonel Moammar Gadhafi, the

The report, quoting government sources in Ndjamena, was the first official indication that government units had mounted a substantial

offensive into the northern reaches

of Chad, which have been in the

backers for several years.

hands of rebels and their Libyan

The Chadian government, in announcing the "fierce lighting," said that the battle for Fada was a step-

ping stone to "the total liberation of Chad."

Agence France-Presse reported

Chad Says It Recaptured

Key Oasis From Libyans

U.S. Sets Tariffs on 8 Nations

Taiwan, Brazil, South Korea Among Targets

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration said Friday that it was ending duty-free stams for \$3 billion in imports from Taiwan, South Korea and other developing countries and was eliminating en-tirely the duty-free eligibility of Nicaragua, Paraguay and Roma-

The three countries were penalized because of their poor records on worker rights, the U.S. govern-ment said. Nicaragua has virtually no trade with the United States because of the U.S. embargo.

Clayton K. Yentter, the U.S. trade representative, detailed President Ronald Reagan's decision to begin imposing 5-to-7 percent tariffs on 290 products from eight

Mr. Yentter said this represented "redirection" toward shifting duty-free status to countries with

greater need."
The action was regarded as another sign of the Reagan administration's increasingly tough stance on trade issues. On Tuesday, the United States announced that it would impose 200-percent tariffs on some European Community imports in a dispute over feed grain

Mr. Reagan's decision Friday would impose tariffs on more than \$2 billion in imports, from Taiwan, South Kores, Brazil, Mexico, Hong Kong, Singapore, Argentina and

Yugoslavia.

However, many of those countries, plus the Philippines, Colombia and Malaysia, will acquire duty-free status on \$950 million in exports to the United States.

Once the changes take place July 1, Mr. Yeutter said, the level of benefits enjoyed by the advanced developing countries would drop \$2 billion below the \$13.3 billion in imports that received duty-free status under the program in 1985.

Under the Generalized System of Preferences established by Congress a decade ago and renewed in 1984, the United States grants duty-free status to 3,000 products See TRADE, Page 2

statement as a sign that the Habre government, which is backed by France, is seeking to confront Lib-

yan occupation forces despite

France's reluctance to become in-

The Chadian war, which has continued in relative obscurity for

more than 20 years, has been inter-

preted as an important test of France's willingness to exert its longstanding influence in Africa. Leaders of such governments as

Ivory Coast and Senegal have

asked France to play a stronger role

to prevent Libya from extending control in Chad and to enhance the

value of French backing for their

The United States has an-

nounced a delivery of \$15 million

worth of U.S. arms to strengthen Mr. Habré's National Chadian

President François Mitterrand

of France has sent French forces

into Chad twice to shore up the

declared in recent months that it is

unwilling to become involved in Chad."

troop or resupply efforts north of fought beside Libyan troops Frid
Analysts in Paris interpreted the the 16th parallel, which roughly in Fada, the news reports said.

Armed Forces.

volved in a large-scale conflict.



See CHINA, Page 2

Thousands of students marched toward the center of Beijing to demand the release of protesters detained by police.

Beijing Accuses VOA of Inciting Protests

BELJING — China's official media published reports Friday calling for severe punishment of "ene-mies" who led a demonstration for democracy Thursday, and it accused the Voice of America of interfering with efforts to end student

Students at Beijing University, the main participants in illegal, daylong protests that ended before dawn Friday, accused China's leaders of failing to understand the na-

tion's youth.
The Beijing Ribao delly newspaper said 2,000 people who staged a 20-minute march in Tiananmen Square at noon Thursday shouted logans in support of China's Communist system, "thinking that in this way, they could break the regulations on demonstrations."

"But among their ranks," it said, were people who shouted 'Down with tyramy' and alogans attack-ing the four basic principles" of the Chinese Constitution. These are the leadership of the Communist Party; the supremacy of the ideology of Marx, Lenin and Mao; So-cialist construction and the dicta-

torship of the proletariat. In its main news broadcast, state

The rebels split last fall, howev-

er, putting Libya's role into ques-

fought beside Libyan troops Friday

ment forces.

television interviewed a school were told the detainees had been released, but about 1,000 others principal, farmers, an engineer and students. All said the students should return to their studies and that the demonstrations damaged dispersed shortly before dawn Fri-

national unity.

The People's Deily newspaper dispersaid Friday that students in Shang-day. hai who had brought the city to a standstill with protests two weeks ago had changed their thinking.
The paper quoted one student as saying. "We were deceived, our Death Toll saying,

protest stops here." The Beijing Ribao said protesters who scuilled with police in Rises to 82 Transmorn Square in the center of the capital were "instigated by in-dividuals hostile to the Socialist In San Juan the capital were "instigated by in-

Wu Jiemin, secretary-general of the Academy of Social Sciences, was quoted as saying that "enemies of the Socialist system are plotting upheaval." Mr. Wu called for "se-

The paper said, however, that 24 sindents detained by police during the protests had been released. The determions prompted a second demonstration late Thursday when 5,000 students marched from

toward the city center.

the campus of Beijing University

had been recovered Friday. Reporters taken on a tour of the pool area just below the hotel's casino saw a grim scene of bodies

rector of the governmental Puerto Rico Tourism Company, said that other hotels on the island were increasing security in light of official suggestions that the fire may have

Mr. Hernández Colón, asked in a

"The labor controversy in the hotel was very, very tense," he added. "All sorts of information was

P.M. Wednesday, 10 minutes after Teamsters union members employed at the hotel ended a meeting which they rejected a final contract offer from manage

See HOTEL, Page 2

Most turned back when they

completed a 10-mile (16-kilometer)

march through the snow-covered

streets to Tianammen Square. They

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico Governor Rafael Hernández Colón said Friday there were indications the New Your's Eve fire at the Dupont Plaza Hotel was caused by arson. Emergency workers had re-covered 82 bodies by Friday afternone and continued to search for

Sile Calderon, the governor's chief of staff, said that 10 bodies

protruding from debris and police and emergency workers, wearing white masks and rubber gloves, earching through the rubble.

Miguel Domenech, executive di-rector of the emergence of Duranto

been set as a result of a labor dispute at the hotel.

television interview about the pos-sibility of arson, said, "There are certainly indications of that."

going around that there was going to be a problem at the hotel, that there were going to be bombs, that there were going to be fires. People were warned to stay away before this in fact actually happened

Witnesses reported hearing explosions before the fire broke out.

Reagan to Seek Military Increase Of \$20 Million

WASHINGTON - President Ronald Reagan's new budget proposes \$1.8 trillion in military spending in the next five years, but would slash federal farm aid by more than half and sharply curtail the growth of many other domestic programs over the same period.

Confidential documents with details of the budget to be submitted to Congress on Monday show that Mr. Reagan will propose an overall budget of \$1,024.3 billion for the fiscal year 1988, with a deficit of \$107.8 billion, just below the target set by law for the year.

Even though Congress, with Democrats in control of both houses, is likely to discard much of Mr. Reagan's proposal, his budget seems to take account of some of the political opposition his propos-

For example, he proposes a slight cut in the budget for buying military weapons and equipment, from \$85.8 billion in the current versity clustered around a poster fiscal year to \$84 billion in fiscal year 1988, which begins Oct. 1. This is \$57 billion less than the titled "An open letter to Deng Xiaoping" China's predominant ending level Mr. Reagan envi-The letter said the students de-Nevertheless, the overall military fied a week-old city ban on unaubudget would increase by about

next five years, to \$312 billion in 1988, \$332.4 billion in 1989 and \$396.9 billion in 1992.

Proposed cuts in commodity price supports and other farm aid would be even bigger than adminis-tration officials recently indicated. Federal spending for these programs would drop from \$25.3 billion this year to \$21.3 billion in 1988, then to \$10.4 billion in 1992. Congress has considered major changes in farm programs. But it

U.S. factory orders by 4.1 per-cent in November. Page 9.

seems unlikely to approve all the proposed cuts, having rejected similar ideas when it passed a five-year farm bill in 1985.

Medicare and Medicaid, the health programs for the elderly and the poor, would continue growing. But to skow the growth, Mr. Reagan proposes cutbacks that would save a total of \$6.5 billion in 1988, and \$58.4 billion over five years, from the amount that would be spent under current law.

The proposed cutbe ing to the budget documents, in-clude changes in the Medicare law to trim \$3.5 billion from federal payments to hospitals and \$1.2 bil-lion from payments to physicians and other medical suppliers in the next fiscal year. The administration is also proposing legislation to raise premiums and other charges to eneficiaries, so as to increase collections by \$570 million in 1988 and \$15.7 billion over five years.

In the Medicaid program, Mr. Reagan proposes changes that would save the federal government \$1.3 billion next year and \$19.5 billion over five years, according to the budget documents.

Even with the proposed changes, the cost of Medicaid would use, from \$26.7 billion this year to \$32.5 billion in 1992, an increase of 22 percent. And the administration

percent. And the sammismedia sees a 46 percent increase in Medicare spending, from 571.6 billion this year to \$104.3 billion in 1992. Mr. Reagan proposes to increase spending for federal law enforcement, tax collections, space flight and the National Science Foundation, according to the documents. food stamps, child nutrition programs, welfare and support of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Representative David R. Obey, a the House Appropriations Com-

See BUDGET, Page 2

French Strike Becomes Battle of Wills Rail Stoppage Pits Unions Against Chirac Government

Governor Rafael Hernández Colón outside the Dupont

Plaza Hotel, where scores of guests were killed in a fire.

* 55 A **

By Richard Bernstein

PARIS - With French railroad workers refusing government proposals to end a crippling strike that began Dec. 18, a battle of wills seems to be shaping up between the main leftist French labor unions and the conservative government of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac.

Some analysts said Friday that the unions, sensing that the government was vulnerable to pre were trying to continue the strike to produce the maximum possible embarrassment to Mr. Chirac's

If the strike continues today, it's probably because there are other ambitions, more political, for the action," Pierre Méhaignerie, the transportation minister, said.

"There is certainly — and this seems clear — a desire on the part of some union organizations to call into question the very mission for which the government was chosen by its electorate," he said.

Mr. Méhaignerie was speaking after the unions rejected a government compromise over what had been the main demand of striking workers: that a proposed salary scale based on ment rather than seniority be withdrawn. A government mediator, François La- on long routes and one in eight in vondès, said Thursday that the new plan would not be carried out.

But union leaders termed the for Friday to be a "day without trains" throughout France, where thousands were making plans to return home after the Christmas and New Year holidays.

In some places, police were called out to clear bands of striking workers from tracks and switching centers that they had occupied in en effort to block the movement of

The state-owned railroad, the SNCF, said that it expected only about one in six trains to operate the Paris suburbs.

"It's a crazy machine that we no longer control," André Bergeron, the head of Force Ouvrière, a centrist union that has questioned the continuation of the strike, told the newspaper Le Monde. He was referring to the workers' occupations of tracks and switching areas. Raising the possibility that the strike was "taking a political turn," Mr. Bergeron said, "Now, I fear every-

The confrontation between the huge railroad system and striking workers began as a wildcat walkout inst over two weeks ago, organized without the participation of the major unions by train drivers discontented with the proposed stress on merit rather than seniority in

But the strike's continuation, which was being urged in particular by the Communist-controlled Gen-eral Labor Confederation, or CGT, and another union, the French Democratic Labor Confederation or CFDT, has clearly turned into a political problem for the govern-

Specifically, analysts said that the unious' action was aimed at weakening a government whose prestige had already suffered a sharp loss when huge student demonstrations last month forced it to scrap a university restructuring

Now, the railroad strike, in addinon to taking a heavy economic toll, has posed a new set of political problems for Mr. Chirac, who governs in an often awkward powersharing arrangement with Presi-See FRANCE, Page 2



Oklahoma Runs Away With Orange Bowl

Spencer Tillman, left, is off to a 77-yard touchdown run in Oktahoma's 42-8 trouncing of Arkansas in Miami. In Pasadena, California, Arizona State beat Michigan, 22-15, in the Rose Bowl. Page 7.

U.S. Says Gorbachev Liberalization May Not Increase Soviet Emigration

By David K. Shipler

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - U.S. officials remain concerned that recent steps by Mikhail S. Gorbachev to liberalize some elements of Soviet society may not touch restrictions on emigration, a major obstacle in

relations between the two nations. Emigration from the Soviet Union generally is heavily restricted, and the State Department estimates that only 30,000 to 40,000 people would be eligible to leave under a new emigration law that took effect Thursday, according to Richard Schifter, assistant secretary of state for human rights and manitarian affairs.

"I have heard disparaging remarks from Soviet officials about the migration policies of the Brezhnev era, that they were disorganized and What did we get for it" " Mr. Schifter said in an inter-

He was alluding to the former Soviet leader, Loonid I. Brezhnev, who, as an exception to the general

curbs on emigration, allowed 260,000 Jews to leave from 1969 through 1979. Soviet officials have said that

"they are not going back — no large-scale emigration," Mr. Schifter reported.

Last fall, before the text of the new law became known in the West, a Soviet official hinted vaguely that an increase in emigration was possible, Mr. Schifter said. Another specialist in the administration speculated the new law would bring a one-time surge in

emigration, until the reservoir of those eligible was empty.
The Soviet Union's continuing barriers on free emigration and foreign travel generally have been a interpoint to relaxation under Mr. Gorbachev in other areas, such as his recent decision to allow Andrei D. Sakharov, the physicist and human rights advocate, to return to

Moscow from exile in Gorky. Other political prisoners have been freed. The press has been given more latitude to debate public

issues, and there has been some loosening of restrictions on film and theater, including some frank productions about the Stalin era. Stephen F. Cohen, a professor of Soviet politics at Princeton, views

this stage as the second chapter of The first chapter, Mr. Cohen said, was the denunciation of Stalin's repressive policies by Nikita S. Khrushchev in 1956.

"Gorbachev is trying to rally the intelligentsia that share his values and his views to his side," he said. "I saw with my own eyes people in Moscow. Established reform intelligentsia were just elated."

But if no steps are taken by Mr. Gorbachev to relax movement across the Soviet border, the domestic changes may not affect the political dynamics between Washington and Moscow.

Under U.S. law, the relaxation of emigration restrictions is a prerequisite for easing trade barriers with See SOVIET, Page 2

3 Are Burned To Death in South Africa

By Alan Cowell New York Times Service
JOHANNESBURG — Three blacks were burned to death in Soweto, 11 persons were injured

during rioting in Durban and a white soldier was shot by black radicals near Johannesburg, South African authorities said Friday. The violence on Thursday occurred despite a state of emergency

South Africa has severely rerders the remote northern area held by the rebels and Libyan occustricted the reporting of unrest or dissent. Correspondents may be fined or imprisoned for failing to submit to censors articles that contravene regulations.

tion. The main rebel group, the National Union Transition Govin force since June 12 that was ernment headed by former President Goukouni Oueddei, has designed to curb unrest, in part by turned against Colonel Gadhafi giving security forces wide powers to act without public scrutiny. An and formed an alliance of convenience with Mr. Habré's governestimated 22,000 people have been detained for varying periods with-out charge or trial during that peri-A significantly smaller rebel fac-tion, the Democratic Revolution-ary Council of Acheikh ibn Oumar,

The Bareau for Information, the government's propaganda arm, said in a bulletin that a black man has retained its links to Libya and and a black woman were set on fire by about 20 persons termed "black radicals" in the Emdeni district of

> Soweto, home to two million people, is the huge, segregated township that provides black labor for white-run Johannesburg.

In another part of Soweto, the bureau said, about 90 persons burned a black woman to death, while in Kwanobuhle township, near Ultenhage in the Eastern Cape, another black man was found with burns on the head and upper body but was apparently still

Incineration has become a favored form of execution, used often by "comrades," or black militants, against those they deem to be the loois of white authority. Since September 1984, in the

than 2,300 persons have died in protests and violence. The Bureau for Information said that early Thursday, "black radicals" opened fire on a white soldier in Alexandra township, a tangled warren of slums and homes located. close to Johannesburg's wealthiest

worst convulsion of black revolt in

South Africa's recent history, more

The soldier was said to have been scriously wounded. Alexandra is one of the most defiant of South Africa's black townships.

In U.K, a Maggie T-Shirt vs. the 'Red' Teddy Bear

By Steve Lohr

New York Times Service LONDON -Sometime this year, unless every political pundit here is mistaken, the government will call a general election,. sending the parties out to do battle with

their conflicting ideologies, exhortations But in recent weeks, Britain's two major parties have been involved in competition of a different sort: selling holiday gifts to

the party faithful. With glossy catalogues and slick promotions, the Conservative and Labor parties have been pressing politically inspired wares on their constituents.

The holiday campaign marks the first venture into professional mail-order merchandising by British political parties. And the products and marketing philosophies are as different as the parties themselves.

The leftist Labor Party has its "Putting People First" hip flask. One commentator praised the product as "ideal for keeping out the chill on winter picket duty or for the traditional Boxing Day fox-hunt sabo-

Another big seller among about 50 items offered by the Labor Party is a cute mohair teddy bear in a vest that proclaims, "I'm a Red Ted."

The Labor Party's catalogue promotes its sturdy red-and-yellow numbrella as "the activist's friend," an "essential requirement for wet weather campaigning

For the truly devout, Labor offers a framed color picture of its leader, Neil Kinnock. The teddy bears have outsold the Neil Kinnock photos 4-to-1.

The Conservative Party takes a different approach. Its goods are less blatantly political and, unsurprisingly, somewhat more up-market than Labor's merchandise. True, there is the "I Love Maggie" T-

shirt for fans of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. But the party is mostly offering such items as Wedgwood after-dinner mint trays and well-stocked food hampers. The top-of-the-line "Lords Hamper," selling for about £65 (\$95), contains snacks

snaps.
"Ours isn't propaganda," said Grahame

and libations ranging from port and sherry to royal game soup and English brandy

Waterman, the 42-year-old director of the Bilkcliffe estimated that the Labor mer-Conservative Party's marketing arm. "The chandising program has turned a profit of average Conservative doesn't want to look like a walking political advertisement, with party slogans plastered all over him."

The Labor campaign is unabashedly ideological "We're looking to promote political ideas, not just sell goods," said Steve Billcliffe, 36, the party's marketing manag-

One intriguing aspect of the Labor pro-motion is the abundance of fire-engine red on its towels, running shirts, sports bags, checkbooks, key cases, umbrellas and other merchandise. This comes at a time when Mr. Kinnock is seeking to broaden Labor's appeal by curbing the influence of "red"

extremists in the party. Mr. Billcliffe defended the choice of scarlet with a free-market argument that would do Adam Smith proud. "From a purely commercial point of

view, we wanted to offer something for everyone," he said. He noted that the party has activists who "like to wave a lot of red" s well as moderates like Mr. Kinnock. Based on the sales tallied so far, Mr.

chandising program has turned a profit of roughly £20,000 on revenues of £60,000, a margin that the likes of Lord Hanson of Hanson Trust PLC could hardly dream of

6 Die in Raid

By Shiites,

Militia Says

Security sources in the coastal

troops and two Hezbollah fighters died in the fighting. No immediate

confirmation of casualty figures was available.

Reporters who visited the scene saw Hezboliah fighters in positions at Braschit that had been captured

from the South Lebanon Army, inside the border security zone that Israel has established inside Leba-

non. The guerrillas later withdrew

Meanwhile, near Beirut, thun-derstorms and calls for a cease-fire

failed to prevent exchanges of rock-et and machine-gun fire in two ref-

ugee camps.

Explosions and bursts of about-

and Burj al-Brajnen Palestinian

camps as driving rain and icy winds

swept the city.
Witnesses said heavily armed
Shiite Moslem Amal militiamen

and Palestinians dug into their po-

sitions around the camps despite

At least 700 people have died in

Nabih Berri, leader of the Amel

militia, ordered a truce on Monday.

and his announcement was backed

by a similar call from pro-Syrian

guerrillas of the Palestine National Salvation Front.

the fighting at the camps, but none

has been respected.

Mr. Berri said the cease-fire he had ordered would allow emergen-

cy food and medical supplies to enter the camp of Rashidiyeh, near

Tyre, which Amal fighters sealed

shortages of drinking water and fresh food, Amal militiamen have

said the Palestinians must hand

Syria and the Amai militis have

accused Yasser Argiat, chairman of

the Palestine Liberation Organiza-

tion, of trying to turn the campe into military strongholds for his

fighters, most of whom evacuated Beirut after Israel's invasion of

Punishment Urged

(Continued from Page 1)

thorized demonstrations because

We need leaders who under-

The official Xinhua News Agen-

cy accused the Voice of America, a

U.S. government-sponsored net-work, of thwarting efforts to end

the unrest by quoting an American journalist who urged demonstra-

Xinhua referred to a Voice of

America report Friday of com-

ments by LF. Stone about the wave

of pro-democracy demonstrations, which have affected at least I i Chi-

nese cities since early December.

In Washington on Thursday, Mr. Stone lit a candle in "solidarity and

sympathy" with the demonstrators and said he hoped the protests had been "a comfort to dissidents" ev-

tors not to "lose heart."

are trying to suppress us.

their weapons before the siege

Palestinians there have reported

off on Sept. 30.

can be lifted.

Lebanon in 1982.

CHINA:

calls for a New Year's cease-fire.

the battle for control of Palestinia

zan three months ago.

were heard from the Chatila

Christian

"There's nothing wrong with mixing capitalist venture with a socialist end prodnct." Mr. Billcliffe said.

The Conservatives have sold more than twice as much as the Labor Party, with revenues reaching about £148,000.

Based on the unaudited figures to date, it also appears that in the marketplace, Mrs. Thatcher is winning the personality contest against Mr. Kinnock. There have been about four times as many "I Love Maggie" T-shirts sold as Neil Kinnock photographs.

Informed of these results, Mr. Waterman of the Conservative Party replied, "So

By the same reckoning, Mrs. Thatcher, who will soon become the longest-serving British prime minister since Winston Churchill, is about neck-and-neck with the Labor teddy bear.

New Student Movement Is a Force in Poland

By Michael T. Kaufman

New York Times Service
WARSAW — As they waited outside a local court, the members and supporters of Freedom and Peace, Poland's draft resistance movement, presented a picture of protest that, stylistically at least, eemed closer to 1960s American hippies and yippies than to the banned Solidarity movement.

The young men, all in their 20s, included some with long hair and some with single earrings. One wore one red sneaker and one blue one, and another was dressed in tails, a rhinestone on a satin lapel.

With them were women who hugged them and joked openly about police efforts to keep them from the courtroom, Inside, 22 detained members of the organization were being charged with staging a sidewalk protest urging the release from prison of two members who refused military service. The men were released a few days after the

the courthouse seemed like flashbacks to construction workers in New York heaping abuse upon anti-war protesters of the Vietnam

"Yes, I lelt the police hatred was a personal thing," said Jacek Czaputowicz a short time after the court acquitted half the demonstrators and fined the rest. An economist. 32 and unemployed, he is one

of the Peace and Freedom leaders. "It was not just professional dissionate hatred. I think it is because we are spontaneous and that, amone other things, we are ridiculing the military myth so powerful

in this country while they are so

else," he went on. "It was clear that the police were under orders from the top to handle us like eggs -no hitting, no rough stuff - and that must have infuriated them."

In November, 51 supporters of the group were detained for several hours by the police near the town of Tarnow as they prepared to place a wreath on the grave of Otion Szimek, a German soldier execated by the Nazis for refusing to

"We were kept from the grave," said one of the group. "But here, too, the police officials who questioned us acted as if they had gloves on. They said they respected our views and our goals but that they were only concerned that our wreath-laying ceremony might be exploited by those German revanchists who yearn for the formerly German parts of Poland."

Although small in membership the group is the most cohesive organization to have arisen since Solidarity, reflecting ideas and tactics of a generation swept up by hopes unleashed in Solidarity's bloom while its members were still in school.

dents lacking the protective validity of prominent workers such as Solidarity still enjoys. Moreover. government critics who still widely regard military service as a patriot-

And yet, despite the warnings



Freedom and Peace members demonstrating for the release of imprisoned colleagues.

Freedom and Peace is the most cohesive organization to have arisen since Solidarity, reflecting ideas and tactics of a generation swept up by hopes unleashed while its members were in school.

from their older mentors, the group has not only thrived and expanded, but has won remarkable victories. "With our hunger strikes, dem-

oustrations and petitions," Mr. Czaputowicz said, "we have won the release of people from prison who refused to take the oath of military service and more recently by stressing draft resistance, the we pressured the government to group's members were aware that extend the amnesty for political they might arouse disapproval prisoners to embrace people who prisoners to embrace people who for army service."

> Perhaps the group's most extensive campaign was its support of young men who were prepared to

go to the army but not to swear, as all new soldiers must, that they will uphold the interests of Poland's military allies. Such a pledge is understood as an act of fealty to the Soviet Union.

Freedom and Peace has suggestthat some army units be set up for those unwilling to swear what it cludes those in the top health cateviews as subservience to a foreign gory. power. The group has never reernment, but Mr. Czaputowicz – student m protest and fact."

Another demand is for a system variously involved supporters

of alternate service for those whose beliefs will not allow them to take up arms. Poland permits some ng men to work off their army time in community service. But Mr. Czaputowicz said the decision in these cases is made entirely by the military authorities and it never in-

ceived any direct response from the er of the independent university maintains that there is a continuing Freedom and Peace had about 100 process of "negotiations through full-time, fully involved campaigners but that there were about 10,000

FRANCE: Railroad Strike (Continued from Page 1)

dent François Mitterrand, a

On Thursday, Mr. Mitterrand received a delegation of 150 strik-

ing railroad workers and their families at a vacation spot where he was passing the New Year holiday, a gesture that was seen within Mr. Chirac's camp as something close to a provocation. Mr. Mitterrand's move, said Jac-

ques Toubon, the head of Mr. Chirac's Rally for the Republic party, was likely to "reinforce the all-ornothing attitude of the extremists and thus go against the social peace and cohesion that everybody is seeking." Meanwhile, the apparent domi-

nation by hard-liners of the railroad strike benefits Mr. Chirac's main rival among the conserva-tives, former Prime Minister Raymond Barre. Mr. Barre, who, like Mr. Chirac, is expected to run in presidential elections next year, has all along argued that the powersharing arrangement with Mr. Mitterrand was a mistake that would cripple covernment action.

Now, both the student move ment and the strike have given some credibility to Mr. Barre's position. On both occasions, Mr. Mit-

CHURCH SERVICES

sional team manager, was killed Friday night when his car crashed into a wall in eastern France, the PARIS SUBURBS EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, SO Rus

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C.G. Cook/ French riot police pushed back striking railroad workers at the Gare de Lyon station in Paris to clear the tracks.

sympathy for the government's op-

Cycling Manager

VESOUL France - Jean de

Gribaldy, 64, a former racing cy-

clist who became a leading profes-

A furniture dealer in his hom

town of Besançon, Mr. de Gribaldy

was descended from aristocrats

and was known as the Viscount. He

managed the Kas team, which is led

by Sean Kelly of Ireland, one of the

stars of the sport. Based in France

for years, the team was moving its

headquarters to Spain this coming

ished second in the French champi-

onship that year. He was forced to

stop riding in 1954 because of a serious fall.

German War Criminal Dies

United Press International

BERLIN - Otto Heidemann, a

4-year-old German convicted

Dec. 22 of beating to death a Polish prisoner at the Mauthausen con-

centration camp in Austria in 1941,

died Thursday of a heart ailment, a

West German Justice Department

spokesman said.

to work following the government's periods between trips and bigger ponents, thereby making it more concession on the salary scale, year-end bonuses. the possibility difficult for Mr. Chirse to hold the striking workers cited the failure so Meanwhile, the CGT, which is could spread.

ending the preference given to Jews

Now, Mr. Schifter said, the

30,000 to 40,000 people estimated

to have close relatives abroad in-

mians and Ukrainians. It is not

known how many of them would

Jewish campaigners in the emi-

gration movement have had mixed

experiences in the Soviet Union

during Mr. Gorbachev's liberaliza-

tion effort, according to Jerry

Goodman, executive director of the

No Jewish activist has been ar-

rested, tried and imprisoned since

last summer, Mr. Goodman said,

although some have been jailed for

15 days on charges of hooliganism.

paigners in prison has declined to 14, "the lowest in many years," he

said. The usual level has been about

24. At least four of the prisoners

In addition, "There has been a

The number of Jewish cam-

in the past.

like to emigrate.

terrand, who is supposed not to interfere in purely domestic concerns, has discreetly shown his integrated in the government's position.

Explaining their refusal to return the government's position.

Explaining their refusal to return the government's position.

Explaining their refusal to return the government's position. owned French enterprises, raising

De Gribaldy Dies; SOVIET: New Law on Emigration HOTEL:

(Continued from Page 1) the Soviet Union. And when it comes to the emigration of Jews, no other human rights question has such a well-organized American constituency.

Groups such as the National Conference on Soviet Jewry and the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews wage intensive lobbying campaigns with the Reagan administration, Congress, the public and news

Soviet exceptions to the curbs on emigration have included not only Jews, but other minorities such as Armenians and ethnic Germans, The flow of Jews reached a peak of more than 51,000 in 1979, but National Conference on Soviet dropped to 914 in 1986, according to the National Conference on Soviet Jewry.

The exceptions usually have been allowed on the ground of "family remification," with Soviet citizens receiving permission to join relatives abroad. These relatives often were distant, or even fictitious, kin.

What makes the new law more restrictive is that the definition of have been beaten, according to in-formation reaching Washington. family has been narrowed to close relatives, such as a parent, sibling, lot of harassment of Jews in the

child or spouse The law also contains a section religious sphere," Mr. Goodman barring discrimination on racial said

ethnic, religious or other grounds. This has been interpreted abroad as Death Toll Rises

(Continued from Page 1)

Newspapers and radio have quoted officials as saying evidence of fire bombs had been discovered, but gan administration, Congress three the police have made no official cinde lews, Armenians, ethnic Germans, Lithuanians, Latvians, Esto-fire. determination of the cause of the

Union officials anguly rejected any suggestion of a link between fire and the contract dispute and offered a \$15,000 reward for information about the fire's cause. The governor also said, "We be-

Forty-one persons remained hospitalized, two in critical condition with burns, Health Secretary said, the administration was termi-Luis Izquierdo Moro said Friday nating within 60 days the eligibility morning. Sixty-eight others had of Romania and Nicaragua and been ireated for smoke inhalation suspending Paraguay from the proand minor injuries and released. gram.
Officials did not release a caspal.

and records were damaged by the unions and actions against their fire, and law enforcement officials leaders, had asked the administrakept everyone but rescue workers tion also to terminate the program out of the hotel Thursday.

Puerto Rican hotels do not have Mr. Yeutter's office said that all fire sprinkler systems. He said he those countries, except Chile, would seek regulations making "were found to meet program eligithem mandatory in all botels.

and the state of t

TRADE: Tariffs Imposed

from 140 developing nations. Over the opposition of the Reayears ago added a requirement that the president withdraw duty-free status for any country "not taking steps to afford internationally recognized worker rights" to its citi-

Specifically, the law includes as worker rights minimum ages for child labor, the right to join a lieve the dead will be going up to lishment of minimum wages and union, collective bargaining, estabprotection against occupational safety and health risks.

On those issues, Mr. Yeutter

Officials did not release a casual Labor and human rights groups, ty list. The botel's registration desk citing government suppression of for eight other countries, inci Mr. Hernandez Colon said the Chile, Guatemala, Haiti, South Dupont Plaza and many other Korea, Taiwan and Zaire.

WORLD BRIEFS

2 Die as Sikhs Try to Flee Punjab Jail CHANDIGARH, India (AP) - Sikh prisoners strangled a gnary

CHANDIGARH, India (AP) — Sikt prisoners strangled a gnary Friday during an unsuccessful escape antempt in which one immate was killed, the Funjab state police reported.

The gnard was killed as eight prisoners attempted to escape from Nabha jail, about 50 miles (80 kilometers) southwest of Chandigarh, the police said. The prisoners, who were awaiting trial on charges of terms ism, unwound their turbans to use to scale the walls, but the escape was folled when security forces outside the jail opened fire.

Outside the prisoners are escapely invited in the effective and significant in the

TEL AVIV — Six fighters of the South Lebanon Army were killed and two were wounded Friday in a One prisoner was seriously injured in the shooting and died later, the police said. The United News of India said that another prisoner was predawn attack by Shiite Moslem "severely beaten" by "the jail staff" and was in critical condition at a hospital. In a separate incident reported Friday, a Sikh extremist leader. guerrillas, according to the Israeli-backed militia's headquarters in Roshal Lal Bairagi, escaped Thursday night as he was being transported-from New Delhi to Punjab state to stand trial. the southern Lebanese town of Marjayoun.
A spokesman for the Christian-dominated militia said dozens of

Irish Protestants Open New Offensive.

BELFAST (Reuters) — Protestant leaders in Northern Ireland launched a new campaign Friday against the controversial British-Irish agreement covering the province, signing an appeal to Queen Elizabeth II and backing it with threats of civil disobedience. Shiites raided its positions in the village of Braachit, but it was not clear to which organization the at-tackers were allied. city of Tyre said the pro-Iranian Hezbollah, or Party of God, was responsible. A Hezbollah official said 50 South Lebanese Army The leaders of the two main Protestant parties, the Reverend Ian

Paisley and James Molyneaux, drew up the appeal to the queen to sanction a province-wide referendum on the 13-month-old accord, which gives Dublin a say in the North's affairs.

"We are going to go for the jugular vein of the Anglo-Irish agreement,"
Mr. Paisley said. "If this petition fails and Her Majesty's government says 'no', then we are fully justified in a total withdrawal of consent from the nment and a vigorous campaign of civil disobedience.

Swedish Opposition Leader Resigns



Karin Soder

STOCKHOLM (Reuters) -Karin Soder, a former foreign min-ister and the leader of Sweden's opposition Center Party, resigned her post Friday on the advice of her doctors, a party spokesman said. Mrs. Soder, 58, was elected lead-

er of the Center Party last summer. It is the smallest of the country's three non-Socialist opposition In a statement, Mrs. Soder said she had been under treatment for an allergy. "I will need to return to the hospital for further diagnosis and treatment, and then I will need

time to convalesce," she said.

U.S. to Seek Funds for Contras in '88

refugee camps in Beirut and in southern Lebanon since fighting WASHINGTON (WP) - The Reagan administration will ask Cones to renew its \$100 million commitment to the Nicaragnan rebels in

he budget for the 1988 fiscal year, officials said Friday. The decision to seek no major increase over the amount Congress approved last fall, the officials said, reflects an administration decision that aid levels at least two times higher might not weather the dispute over the diversion of funds from the Iranian arms sales to the rebels.

James C. Miller 3d, director of the Office of Management and Budget, said in a television interview that "something in that range," meaning Syrian, Libyan and Iranian offi-cials have mediated peace plans for \$100 million, would be requested when the 1988 budget figures are amounced Monday. "We will not abandon the contras," Mr. Miller said, referring to the Nicaraguan rebels.

Cardinal Visits Holocaust Memorial

JERUSALEM (Reuters) - Cardinal John J. O'Connor, the archbishop of New York who is on a visit to Israel, prayed Friday in memory of six million Jews killed by the Nazis in World War II.

In the Hall of Remembrance at Yad Vashem, Israel's memorial to victims of the Nazi extermination of Jews, Cardinal O'Connor knelt amid plaques carrying the names of German concentration camps that were lit only by a flickering eternal flame.

His visit to Yad Vashem appeared to be a further move to soothe Israeli.

sensitivities after the Vatican ordered him to cancel meetings with Israeli leaders. On Thursday, he spologized for the cancellations during Mass at

Storm Hits Northeast Coast of U.S.

SCITUATE, Massachusetts (UPI) — The most serious coastal storm since 1978 struck the New England coast on Friday in conjunction with high tides from a rare celestial alignment, forcing evacuations of low-

ing areas.
Friday's high tide was expected to be above normal because of a rare alignment of the sun, moon and Earth, known as a syzygy. It has occurred only three times since 1912, the National Weather Service.

The National Weather Service issued flood warnings for coastal areas of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine and advised residents to move inland to higher ground.

For the Record there are "are some old people who

The death toll from a weekend gas explosion at a resort hotel in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, West Germany, rose to 11 Friday. Prosecutors began investigating the blast that also injured more than 20 persons. (AP) stand our people," the poster said.
"We young people have our own thoughts new"

BUDGET: Reagan Proposal

mittee, said, "The president and other officials discredit the budget process by not sending as serious proposals." In past years, he said, "they sent us proposals they knew their own party wouldn't even

The budget shows deficits declining steadily until 1992, when the president projects a surplus of \$12.3 billion. Under a law enacted a year ago, the budget is supposed to be balanced by 1991. Gary D. Bass, executive director of OMB Watch, a research and

advocacy group that monitors the Office of Management and Budget, said the projected surplus was no pot of gold at the end of the rain-bow."

cal year, down from the record \$220.7 billion in 1986.

the documents: • The president proposes to increase spending for international affairs, including foreign aid, from \$14.6 billion this year to \$15.2 bil-lion next year and \$18.1 billion in

 No new loans would be made to build housing for the elderly and handicapped. The administration proposes to climinate the loan program in favor of housing vouchers, a kind of scrip that could be used

by low-income tenants. Federal aid to college students would be reduced from \$7.3 billion this year to \$5.5 billion in 1988. Spending on vocational and adult education would be slashed to \$524 million, from \$1 billion. Spending for elementary and secondary edu-

cation would rise by \$659 million, to \$7.2 billion in 1988. Pay raises for the government's civilian employees would cost \$678 million next year and \$1.6 billion in 1989. The budget assumes a 2 percent raise to take effect in January

1988 and another raise later.

• Federal aid for urban transit systems would be cut from \$3.5 billion this year to \$1.6 billion in 1988 and stay at that level through 1990. But the budget for air traffic control, aircraft inspections and by the Federal Aviation Administration, would rise from \$4.8 billion:

\$14 million next year, then eliminateo.

 The government would get \$3,3 billion in the next two years from the sale of the naval petroleum reserves at Elk Hills, Califorma, and Teapot Dome, Wyoming. In addition, the government would get \$14 billion if Congress ap-Mr. Reagan anticipates a deficit proved the president's proposal to of \$173.2 billion in the current fissell regional power marketing sell regional power marketing agencies over the next five years.

The government would get These are some highlights of the \$600 million next year by suction-

ing devices, cellular telephones and some satellite communications. The proposal is subject to approval by Congress, which has been indifferent to the idea.

 Federal spending on food stamps would decline from \$12.7. billion this year to \$12.5 billion next year. The budget for child mitrition and related programs would be reduced to \$6.1 billion, from

The budget for "family sup-port payments," including Aid to. Families with Dependent Children. the main welfare program, would be reduced from \$10.6 billion this.

DEATH NOTICE

John FISTERE

died December 23rd in London. For-menty of New York City and Beant. Much loved husband of Isobel and father of Susan and John. Worked with Time Inc. Unrwa and John Fistere and Associates.

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this year to \$5.8 billion in 1988.

Funds for urban parks and historic preservation would be reduced from \$29 million this year to

president's budget, as reflected in ing radio frequencies used for pag-

\$6.6 billion

year to \$9.8 billion in 1988.

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Old Troubles Await Reagan On Return to Washington

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T AFF AND L

By James Gerstenzang Las Angeles Times Service
PALM SPRINGS, California With his annual winter vacation behind him, President Ronald Reagan returned to Washington on Friday to face a new year and old problems surrounding his presi-

dency.

Before he can turn to the diffiulties posed by the Iran arms afeair and such personnel matters as the uncertain state of health of William J. Casey, the hospitalized director of the Central Intelligence Agency, Mr. Reagan himself will be hospitalized on Sunday. The president is to undergo prostate surgery and also will be checked for any recurrence of the colon cancer for which he was treated in July

In short, after a respite in which the Iran arms sales and the related diversion of funds to the Nicaraguan rebels generally disappeared from the front pages of American newspapers, Mr. Reagan is confronting a troublesome period of personal and political trials as he enters his final two years in office.
The 75-year-old president will

enter Bethesda Naval Medical Enter near Washington on Sun-vizy. That day, he will undergo a colonoscopy, in which a team of doctors will examine his colon for signs of the cancer for which he previously underwent surgery.

On Monday, Mr. Reagan is to undergo a surgical procedure in which segments of the wall of the urinary tract will be scraped away to relieve discomfort caused by an enlarged prostate gland.

The 100th Congress will be sworn in on Tuesday, presenting Mr. Reagan with a political landscape he has never faced in Washington: Democratic control of the House and Senate.

With the new Congress will come the formal beginning of new inves-tigations into the arms-selling operation and the funding of the U.S.backed Nicaraguan rebels, known

The expected demands on the White House of the congressional investigations and the investigation of an independent counsel has led Mr. Reagan to appoint David M. Abshire, the former U.S. delegate to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, as special White House coordinator for the affair.

Indebted Also-Rans for U.S. President Keep War Chest Open

Debts and Sur	nluses		
Presidential candidate, year	_	Cash on hand	Debts
John B. Anderson (Ind.) 1984		\$ 9,464	\$ (
Reubin Askew (D) 1984	25,508	0	. 0
Jimmy Carter (D) 1980	52,706	1,880	676,197
John B. Connally (R) 1980	101,150	198	841,653
Afan Cranaton (D) 1984	212,269	22,349	641,673
Bob Dole (R) 1984	0	5,913	. 0
John Glenn (D) 1984	416.102	7,777	2,838,733
Gus Half (Communist) 1984	23,985	4,723	48,165
Gary Hart (D) 1984	1,973,059	0	2,423,228
Ernest F. Hollings (D) 1984	9,198	3,160	10,049
Jesse Jackson (D) 1984	348,558	1,940	67,548
Edward M. Kennedy (D) 1980	10.279	36	. 83,386
Lyndon LaRouche (D) 1984	1,115,229	190,347	2,604,907
George McGovern (D) 1984	44,429	1,195	0
Walter F. Mondale (D) 1984	3,245,292	317,163	0
Richard M. Nixon (R) 1972	267	8,156	0
Roneld Resgan (R) 1984	1,391,687	1.058,264	0
Morris K. Udali (D) 1984	250	21	. 0

By Richard L. Berke

WASHINGTON - John Connally would probably just as soon forget the 1980 Republican precinct caucuses in Iowa, which marked the beginning of the end of his presi-

But the proprietor of the Twin Torch Inn in Waterloo, Iowa, has not forgotten Mr. Connally. The former Texas governor's defunct campaign still owes the motel \$1,634 for lodging its workers six years ago. Rena Langenberg, who runs the inn, says

she has initiated a new policy on the presidential campaign entourages that slog through her state every four years. We no longer accept anyone that has

anything to do with campaigns," she said, "mless they pay in advance." The money owed to the Twin Torch Inn is a minuscule part of the 1980 Connally campaign's total debt. According to the most

recent Federal Election Commission figures, Mr. Connally owes \$841,653. The Texas Republican is not the only for mer candidate whose campaign committee is swimming in red ink. Although presidential aspirants are already building war chests for 1988, 10 past contenders still have debts to remind them of their failed campaigns.

Even the campaign committee of a former

president, Jimmy Carter, still owes \$676,197 The candidates' debts, large and small, are owed to banks, telephone companies, print-ing concerns, hotels, and newspaper clipping services. Senator John Glenn's 1984 campaign owes \$1.9 million plus interest to banks and \$360 to the Kentucky Fried Chicken outlet in Manchester, New Hampshire.

Soliciting contributions is considered a distasteful necessity of a political campaign. But

continuing to raise money after the election to retire debts is even less desirable, particularly if the candidate was defeated.

Because federal law prohibits individuals from contributing more than \$1,000 to a single presidential committee, a candidate cannot ask supporters who have already contributed that amount to help pay off leftover debts after the election.

That is why it often takes years for presidential candidates to pay their debts.

"There's no great mystery to how you raise money," said William R. White, treasurer of the presidential committee for Mr. Glenn, a Democrat of Ohio. "You do it slowly and persistently, realizing that it eventually gets

The 1984 Glenn campaign had a \$2.8 million debt as of Sept. 30, the largest of any presidential contender, according to federal figures. But the debt did not deter fundraising for Mr. Glenn's Senate re-election campaign last year. He raised \$2.1 million in the two years before the campaign and, according to Mr. White, will show a surplus of \$800,000 when the final books are tallied.

U.S. election law does not require that candidates pay off their debts before raising money for a new campaign. But their cam-paign committees, including those represent-ing candidates who pulled out of the race before the first primary, must continue to file statements with the Federal Election Commission so long as they have outstanding loans or cash on hand.

Some advisers to Gary Hart said it was largely because of debts from his 1984 presidential quest that the Colorado Democrat decided not to seek re-election to the Senate this year. They said Mr. Hart, who plans to run for president in 1988, did not want to have to pay off his 1984 debts at the same time he was collecting money for a 1986 Senate race and a 1988 presidential contest.

Kevin Sweeney, a spokesman, said Mr. Hart had succeeded lately in raising money to pay off the debt because instead of thinking back to 1984, his supporters are looking to

Despite the Hart campaign's outstanding debts, Mr. Sweeney said he was confident that the creditors would not turn on Mr. Hart in 1988.

One such creditor is John Marttila, who said his Boston consulting firm, Marttila & Kîley, harbored no ill will toward the Hart campaign over \$22,000 owed for production of television commercials and \$9,000 for poll-

"Debts are just a fact of presidential poli-tics," Mr. Marttila said. "I don't think it's a willful approach by presidential campaigns to sink people into debt. You need brilliant financial management to avoid it." But not everyone is as tolerant of debts as

Mr. Martilla. Some vendors threaten to sue the campaigns, or they complain to the Federal Election Commission, which has no legal authority to act as a collection agency.

In 1980, the Hawkeye Car & Truck Leasing Corp. in Des Moines, Iowa, filed a complaint with the commission that the campaign of Senator Edward M. Kennedy owed \$890 for car rentals and payment of traffic violations incurred during the Iowa caucuses. The com-mission said it had no jurisdiction.

Like the Twin Torch Inn, Hawkeye Leasing is now wary of politicians.

"We will not rent cars anymore to political campaigns," said Mike Adams, vice president of the company. "They can buy cars from us,

Pope's Visit Is Linked to Chile Reform

By Juan de Onis

International Herald Tribune
SANTIAGO — The steps taken by President Augusto Pinochet to improve human rights conditions and ease political restrictions imposed by his government are linked to the visit to Chile this year by Pope John Paul II.

General Pinochet referred to the pope as the "authentic messenger of peace" and said that John Paul's five-day visit beginning April 1 would be an opportunity to "create conditions that will favor the unity of the Chilean people."

The general's New Year's Day message contained an offer to speed up the return of many of Chile's estimated 10,000 political exiles. He said that only "extremists" who represent a threat to "internal security" would be banned.

The state of siege imposed Sept. 7 after guerrillas tried to assassinate him will not be renewed when it expires Jan. 6, General Pinochet said. And on Friday, the government lifted a nighttime curfew on Santiago that had been in effect for

The lifting of the state of siege will ease press censorship. Five op-position political weeklies have been closed and news reports on "security" issues have been limited.

But a state of emergency, under which suspects can be held for five days without being brought before a judge, remains in effect. The Roman Catholic clergy, which has organized an active de-

fense of human rights, has been

pressing for relaxation by the govemment of its rigid, and often violent, control of the political opposi-To meet this demand, General Pinochet said he had sent his final observations to the junta of military commanders on a political

party law that will permit the restoration of legal parties that were closed down 12 years ago. Interior Minister Ricardo García said the political party law should be approved by the junta at its Jan.

15 meeting, and registration of par-ties that obtain a necessary minimum number of signatures from the public will begin in March. A new registration of Chile's estimated 7.5 million voters is to begin later this month. The earlier

registration records were burned by the military in 1974, and it will take at least a year to complete the new Action on the law by the junta, which exercises legislative power in Chile, has been held up for six

months because General Pinochet did not submit his observations on The party registration will not include the Communist Party, which is outlawed, nor extreme

leftist groups. But it will legalize the parties of the major opposition movement, a 14-party coalition known as the National Accord.

The opposition is hoping that the papal visit will serve as an opportunity to bring pressure on the gov-ernment to hold free elections.

Under the constitution, ap-proved in 1980, General Pinochet, who is 71, could run unopposed as a candidate for a new eight-year term when his present one ends in 1989. But the junta would have to nominate the general, and there are signs of resistance to this in the navy, air force and national police.

The opposition, led by the Christian Democrats, want the junta to change the constitution and allow opposition candidates to run against General Pinochet.

Thai Recon Plane Downed The Associated Press

plane was shot down along the Thai-Cambodian border Friday, killing the pilot and injuring the copilot, a Thai military spokesman said. He said it was not certain if the fire came from Vietnamese or Cambodian government troops.

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Gold Modal

President Jean-Claude Davalier on Feb. 7, Haiti is restructuring its economy and entering a new age of free-market capitalism.

new finance minister came across a few more monopolies the other day. A senior U.S. diplomat said: "The biggest accomplishment of the new government is to have dismantled the economic In the first four months after M The guy who was married to the sister of the former president's wife had the monopoly on copper electrical cable," said the minister. Leslie Delatour. "Another gry system of exploitation, under which every-one was lining his pockets, from the vilhad the monopoly on mosquito deterrent ages to Port-an-Prince."

However, economic reforms that have warmed the hearts of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank - a monopoly on the caps for soft-drink botflation, reduced tariffs and the courting of tles. Not to mention the monopolies on loreign investment — have failed so far to make a significant dent in the misery of the average Haitian.

"We've been eliminating these private monopolies that were protected by very high tariffs," he said. "But every now and then you bump into another one. Why do economic distress, have shaken the proviyou think I'm one of the most unpopular sional military government. guys in some quarters? The name of the

Almost a year after the overthrow of resident Jean-Claude Davalier on Feb. 7.

Isait is restructuring its economy and en
The problem is that expectations went tour describes as "ideological warfare." through the roof after the 7th of February. But resources have not increased to the

As Haiti Takes Free-Market Road, Monopolies Fall by Wayside

In the first four months after Mr. Duvaher's departure, Haiti lost 12,000 jobs with the flight of some foreign investors, mostly involved in assembling imported textiles or electronic components for re-export. About 2,000 of those jobs have been recovered, businessmen estimate, but the econobalanced budget, fiscal austerity, lower in-

"People's needs are great," said a factory owner, André S. Apaid. "But who can give them everything in 10 months? The coununemployed. Hunger is widespread. liers and their clique shipped hundreds of strikes and demonstrations, fueled by the economic distress, have shallowed the strikes and demonstrations.

The government's strategy of opening

Opposition political parties and newspa-pers have labeled the changes, promoted by the U.S. Embassy, as "an American plan" that would make Haiti subservient to the United States, sacrificing agricultural self-sufficiency to industrial "exploita-

Protests followed the government's closing of two money-losing state-owned factories, the Darbonne sugar refinery and ENAOL, the vegetable-oil processing plant, and the laying off of hundreds of employees. However, following the EN-AOL closing and the opening of the market to imported vegetable oil, the retail price of this staple dropped from \$1.60 to \$1.10 per

liter (about a quart). A recent newspaper commentary warned against a "Singaporization" of Haiti that would make its economy depen-

tryside and accelerate a rural exodus to the Tourism, the staple of many Caribbean

products, would destroy the Haitian coun-

countries, virtually disappeared after 1982, when Haitians were listed as a risk category for acquired immune deficiency syndrome. The designation was lifted, but tourists have yet to return. Mr. Delatour said he has dismissed 100

of the Finance Ministry's 400 employees.
"Nepotism was rampant," he said.

The housecleaning is continuing. Last month he discovered a scheme by ministry employees who erased the seals from checks and redeposited them, netting \$400,000 a month.

Nonetheless, Mr. Delatour has been criticized for not moving fast enough. A member of the government's Investigation Commission said that the presidential palace's skimming of profits from the state flour mill was reported more than six "In a very short time, we've brought previously protected Haitian businesses to about substantial changes," said Mr. Dela-competition, encouraging imports and luring import of subsidized U.S. agricultural dismissed until last month.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Mr. Delatour added wearily.

By Margot Homblower

Washington Past Service
PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — Haiti's

Then there was the "brother of the head

of the palece guard who had the monopoly on polyvinyi bags." Somebody else had the

"steel, milk, flour sacks and tin roofing,"

Dallas Council Chooses A Black to Manage City

The Dallas city council has appointed a black man, Richard Knight Jr., as city manager. It is the most powerful post in the seventh-largest U.S. city, which long has had a reputation for racial intolerance. Mr. Knight, 41, cannot be removed from his \$106,000-a-year job without a two-thirds vote of the council, which is headed by a mayor who has no administrative duties under the city's "weak-mayor" sys-

For decades Dallas was controlled by a group of white busi-nessmen called the Dallas Citizens Council, which kept racial peace but gave little power to minority people. That ended in 1975, when redistricting gave electoral power to blacks, who make up about a third of the Dallas's population.

Mr. Knight was an administrator in three smaller cities be-fore going to Dallas. In four years as assistant city manager, The New York Times reports, he came to be admired both for his abilities in the daily chores of running a city and for bridging the chasm between the city's whites and the growing black and Hispanic minorities.

"It's a terrifically important symbolic step," said Lee Simpson, a former city councilman. "It has to send a message to a lot of people in this community who wondered if we'd reached the point where the color of skin was irrelevant."

Short Takes

Radon has been reduced to manageable levels in a Clinton, New Jersey, neighborhood with the introduction of ventilation systems, The New York Times reports, and research on the problem has yielded valuable information for use elsewhere. Radon, a natural by-product of decaying uranium and radium in the ground, can seep into houses and cause lung cancer. Levels in some Clinton Knolls houses were hundreds of times over the margin considered sale. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency turned the neighborhood into a laboratory. "We're amazed at how much we've learned this year," said Alfred B. Craig, an agency official. Generally, ventilating a typical house has cost less than \$1,000.

College enrollments went up last fall, although a drop had been expected because of a 2 percent decrease in the number of 18-10-24-year-olds in the past year. There were 12,398,000 stutients, according to a federal sur-



STRIKING A HAPPY NOTE - Sister Miriam cele brates a good roll at a bowling party for the Dominican Sisters of St. Cecilia in Nashville, Tennessee. The party was part of the Dominican Sisters' annual reunion.

previous autumn. Colleges attributed the increase to more energetic recruiting and more enrollments of people beyond

Most Americans now say that the United States is headed in the wrong direction politically, according to a survey published by U.S. News & World Report magazine. Fifty-five percent said they believed that "things have pretty seriously gotten off track," the highest percentage to say that in nearly four years. A smaller number, 39 percent, said they thought the country was on the right path. In February 1985, 49 percent said the country was headed in the right direction and 39 percent said it was not. Pollsters attribute the downturn to political dissatisfaction, chiefly over the Iranian arms affair.

Los Angeles and New York have "excellent" tap water, which rate higher than many brands of bottled water, according to a study by Consumer Reports magazine. Although water in New Orleans and San Francisco was rated "very good" and Chi-cago's water was "good," Houston's water was rated only "fair."

vey, or 151,000 more than the | It was found to have a chlorine taste and smell, as well as a slight bitterness, and left a slightly gritty residue on the teeth. Manhattan's Casnal Quiited

> percent service fee in lies of tips. We are guaranteeing the waiters a salary of close to \$25,000 a year," Barry Wine, co-owner, said, "and now their living is not dependent on how many people come for dinner, what shift they are on or what table they get." The system is becoming "un-questioned and accepted," Mr. Wine said, and has been extended to the restaurant's more elegant sister, the Quilted Girafic. The more expert waiters there can "approach \$1,000 if it's a

> The world's first pisno had only one giant white key, an audience at Lincoln Center in New York was told by Victor Borge, the Danish pianist-comedian. This seriously limited a composer's creativity. "It was not until someone invented the cracks that more tones became available,"

- ARTHUR HIGBEE

For Senegal's Peddlers, an Oasis in N.Y.

By James Brooke

New York Times Service DAKAR, Senegal - Up and down the twisting alleys and crowded stalls of Dakar's Sandaga market, Cheikh Ndiaye is known as "the man who came back from New York."

Resplendent in his gold bracelets, gold-rimmed sunglasses and freshly embroidered tunic, Mr. Ndiaye is treated with respect. He returned home from New York recently after working for two years selling scarves, purses and sunglasses on "Cinquième Avenue." "They always ask about the cold," Mr. Ndiaye said of other

vendors who ask about peddling conditions in New York. "I say you bury three pairs of socks, two pullovers and a coat, and you'll be O.K."

Mr. Ndiaye is part of a wave of Senegalese vendors who have spread out in recent years, first through West Africa, then to Europe and now to New York. In Dakar, the phenomenon is at-

tributed to a combination of canses: the ending of exit visa requirements for Senegalese citizens in 1981, a severe drought that devastated peanut farmers from 1973 to 1985, and a knack among people

trading. Abdou Rahmane Cissè, information director for the Senegalese government, said, "The caravans that used to cross the Sahara with salt are now being reinvented on the iumbo iet."

New York is an increasingly

Senegal's principal language. The traders told him they planned to spend the day in New popular destination. For \$600, a York shops, mostly buying elec-

Senegalese can fly round trip from tronic goods and cosmetics for

The caravans that used to cross the Sahara with salt are now being reinvented on the jumbo jet.'

- Abdou Rahmane Cissé, government official

here to New York, only slightly black people, and then return to more than for the round trip hight Dakar in the evening.

Betsy L. Anderson, the U.S. consul in Dakar, said, "The number of visa applications has gone right off the big lake, make your purchases, the scale." In two years, the num- and then come home the same ber of applicants for nonresident day." visas has jumped from 300 to 800 a At Sandaga market, Mr. Ndiaya,

About 75 percent of the applications are denied, she said. Mr. Cissé, who directs several researchers studying the vendors,

Dakar in the evening.
"New York has become a com-

phenomenon when he was asked by

about 10 passengers on an Air Afrique flight from Dakar to New York

to fill out their landing cards. The

passengers could speak only Wolof.

mercial suburb of Dakar," the information director said. "You cross

36, was found on a recent afternoon minding his brother's stall, which was lined from floor to ceiling with women's shoes. To attract customers, a tape deck blared the

Ndour. "I went to New York to have some money," Mr. Ndiaye said over a Sprite soft drink,

egalese pop singer, Youssou

The solution for Mr. Ndiaye's family was to pool their money and buy him a ticket to New York. Arriving in August 1984, he started selling sunglasses on Fifth Avenue. At night, he shared a room with two other Senegalese vendors in the Bryant Hotel at 54th Street and

Broadway for \$12 a head a night By charging a 25 percent markup on the sunglasses, scarves, belts and purses he bought wholesale, he said, he was able to put aside \$35 to

\$45 every month to send home. "They were very pleased," he said of his mother, wife, daughter and younger brother who live in Dakar and depended on his remit-

tances for survival. Mr. Ndiaye, who hopes to return to New York in January, said other vendors at Sandaga often asked him for tips on New York market

"The best spots are on Fifth Avenue across from that Saks store and near the big church," he said, refer-ring to St. Patrick's Cathedral.

In Philippines, Worry Over AIDS and U.S. Bases

Disease, Carried by Some Prostitutes, Is Part of Debate on American Presence

By Seth Mydans

New York Times Service OLONGAPO, Philippines When Jenny leaves for work as a bar hostess in the evenings, her live-in boyfriend, an American sailor, sometimes calls after her jokingly, "Don't catch AIDS, now."

Jenny, a small and delicate woman of 18 whose mother was a prostirate and whose father was an American serviceman, says she calls back, "I hope not." In fact, although her boyfriend does not know and she herself

ny is already infected with the AIDS virus. Based on her account, it seems probable that she was infected by one of the many U.S. servicemen with whom she has had sexual contact since she came to work two years ago in the bars that cluster

around Subic Bay Naval Station.

seems to be confused about it, Jen-

As she heads for work in the warm Olongapo evenings, the possibility is also present that she will be spreading the disease further through the servicemen whom she entertains at an average of two a night when a ship is in. The apparent introduction of AIDS, acquired immune deficiency syndrome, through the two big U.S. hases in the Philippines has begun

debate over the presence of the caught it or whether she could pass another, where her condition was

At the same time, there is concern that a policy of keeping the infected women at work in the bars may spread AIDS among their predominantly American customers.

U.S. officials acknowledge these problems and the difficulties of coping with them. They note that American servicemen are undergoing a broad program of AIDS testing, although this cannot guarantee that none will be carriers. They also note that the danger of the spread of the disease by infected people is a worldwide problem.

Jenny, who asked that her real name not be used, is one of 15 women working in Olongapo and in Angeles City, near Clark Air Base, who were found to be infected with AIDS virus in recent tests by the Ministry of Health and the who visit the bars each day. U.S. Naval Medical Research Unit. None has yet become ill with the

carriers of the infection, doctors in

Olongapo say.

But although Jenny is often called in for follow-up checks both in Olongapo and Manila, she seems not to understand what has happened to her. She said that she did not feel ill and that doctors had not made clear to her that she has been to arouse concern in the country. infected with the AIDS virus. She One women's group says it plans to said she did not understand what

it on to her customers. Doctors involved in the testing

insist that they have explained the situation to the infected women. But Jenny said: "They tell me they are testing me to see whether I am sick. They just tell me to be careful because some of the American guys might have AID\$."

AIDS is an incurable, sexually transmitted disease that robs the immune system of its ability to fight infection. It is relatively new to Asia, and few cases have been documented in the Philippines apart from those found near the bases by the U.S. Navy. Like the other prostitutes in

Olongapo who have been found to

carry the virus, Jenny has not been told to leave her work among the thousands of American servicemen In fact, Dr. Angelina B. Andrada, director of Olongapo's Sodisease, but all are presumed to be cial Hygiene Clinic, said that the infected women had been urged to

> their home provinces, so the pro-gress of their disease could be mon-She said the identities of the infected women had been kept secret even from their employers to avoid

embarrassment. Jenny herself left a bar where it AIDS is, how she might have ed with AIDS and went to work at sexual experience before that

not known,

At the same time, Dr. Andrada said, although almost the entire income of the bar hostesses comes from prostitution, "we strongly advise them against having sexual intercourse."

tered and unregistered prostitutes

working in the bars near the Subic Bay base, the largest overseas U.S. naval station. Adul de Leon, a leader of the women's group Gabriela, said her organization was circulating a petition among Olongapo's prostitutes demanding that U.S. sailors be issued AIDS clearance cards that

United States offer compensation to Filipino women who get the disease in the vicinity of the bases. "Our campaign goes a step further," the women's group leader said. "We hope to take this issue and coordinate it with other organizations that are campaigning

could be inspected by prostitutes.

The petition also demands that the

stay at work, rather than return to against the bases." Last month, the Health Ministry asked the Philippine military to seek a guarantee from the United States that all American servicemen would be screened for AIDS.

Like several other women interviewed. Jenny said she had entertained only American customers in was discovered that she was infect- her career and had only limited

BANGKOK - A reconnaisance There are about 15,000 regis-



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Herald Tribune.

Year of the Ex-Prisoner

What a year 1986 turned out to be for the most powerless of God's children, political prisoners. Tyrannies toppled, amnesties multiplied and once powerful dictators were held to account for their crimes against human rights. There were some deplorable setbacks, especially in South Africa, and progress was uneven, but taken as a whole it was the year of the ex-prisoner, a time when human rights seemed to come of age globally, conquering offenders left and

right, encouraging agitators for decency.

An auspicious February saw the nonviolent demolition of the Marcos tyranny in the Philippines; jails were emptied and political rights restored, sending tremors across the Pacific to South Korea, Taiwan and mainland China. President-for-life Jean-Claude Duvalier was thrown out in Haiti. In Guatemala, an elected civilian president took some first steps to end a human rights nightmare. All the new regimes are coping with troubles, but for once the tide is with them.

Books by victims mattered in 1986. Armando Valladares's "Against All Hope," a graphic account of Cuba's penal colony, was a devastating blow to that Communi regime's reputation. Adam Michnik's "Let-ters from Prison" did the same for the Polish version. A defensive Fidel Castro freed scores of long-term political prisoners (no dictatorship holds more than Cuba). By year's end in Warsaw, the last of jailed Solidarity supporters were released. By contrast. Stalinist Czechoslovakia marched backward, jailing devotees of jazz.
Under Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet

Union joined in freeing its most celebrated captives: Anaroli Shcharansky, Yuri Orlov and Andrei Sakharov. Hundreds more still waste in jail, and uncounted thousands are denied the rudimentary right to emigrate. But Mr. Gorbachev will now be judged by hopes he has loosed, especially after per-sonally intervening to end the banishment of Mr. Sakharov and Yelena Bonner, the scientist's formidable wife.

The year saw important precedents for holding the powerful accountable for political crimes. Argentina sat in judgment on itself, trying and sentencing the generals responsible for a "dirty war" against terrorists. A parallel drama is under way in the Central African Republic, where the brutal former Emperor Jean-Bedel Bokassa re-

turned from exile and is standing trial. Such accountability is usually left to his-torians, not to courts. Prudence, hypocrisy and ideology conspire to save butchers in uniform or (as in Iran) clerical garb. Justice is a stranger in most of the world, where ictatorial regimes are the rule. Whatever the advances elsewhere, in

South Africa a government that professes Western values progresses toward totalitarrov free but not Nelson Mandela. The task for 1987 is to keep the contagion alive. - THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A United Nations Deal

The United Nations had pronounced 1986 the International Year of Peace. It was not that for the world, but for the world body it was something in a way more crucial: the year of its own survival. A financial crisis had threatened to bankrupt and en-feeble the United Nations, perhaps do it in. The crisis arose from the refusal of its minority of industrialized countries, led by the United States and including the Soviet Union, to accept in budget matters the rule of the impecunious and often arbitrary and free-spending developing-country majority.
The United States reacted by withholding more than \$100 million in dues. Its attention wonderfully concentrated by the threat of its own demise, the General Assembly finally faced the need for reform.

Some people in the Reagan administration have been inclined to write off the United Nations as irredeemably, structurally anti-American, and leave it at that. Administration tactics have sometimes suggested a preference for head-on confrontation over the slower course of negotiating necessary changes. Nevertheless, the administration did finally see the uses of the United Nations and sought to make it more useful and bring about a measure of reform acceptable without undue bitterness even to Assembly skeptics and profligates. The promised reforms commit the As

sembly to shrink its bureaucracy, planned facilities, projects and activities prises which a majority whooped through, confident that the minority would be payconfident that the minority would be paying for them. But more important to the
U.S. government is agreement to use "consensus," rather than the old one-countryone-vote rule, in deciding on future budget
levels and program priorities. Nobody is
sure exactly what consensus means, how it is to be reached or what will be the recourse of a dissenting government. At this point, however, the Assembly and the administration share a readiness to give it a try.

The Assembly still must breathe life into

what the secretary-general calls its "blue-print for a more efficient UN." President agan, too, has his work cut out for him. Saluting the Assembly's "historic" reforms, he recalled that in return for this reform the United States had promised renewed financial support. But he was vague about how much it henceforth would pay, and he faces not only the Gramm-Rudman hurdle but also the formidable array of punitive congressional amendments enacted in connection with his administration's impatience with the world organization. Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar was not at all vague in defining the American respon-

sibility now. "Full payment," he says.

Thatcher Points the Way

The hardest thing for a government to do is to admit a mistake. Second hardest may be to kill a spending program that nourishes jobs. Shortly before Christmas, no less, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher did both at once. She canceled the Nimrod, an airborne early warning radar system on which the Ministry of Defense and Britain's General Electric Company had been working for nine years, at a cost of \$1.4 billion. What is more, in place of Nimrod the Thatcher government now will buy American. It is placing an initial \$1.2 billion order with Boeing for six U.S. airborne warning and control system (AWACS) planes.

There were the usual reasons not to cancel. Yes, there had been a little difficulty with the Nimrod - the radar didn't work. the cost was three times the estimate, the first plane was more than four years overdue. But the technical problems were just being worked out — aren't they always? and why negate this large an investment just as it might be about to pay off?

flag. Mrs. Thatcher has taken a fair amount of heat for tying British policy and industry too closely to America; President Reagan's poodle, they call her. General Electric warned in the run-up to the government decision that a shift to Boeing would cost 2,500 British jobs. "An expensive Christmas present to American industry," an opposition member of Parliament declaimed when the decision was announced. But while critics say it should have been made years and many pounds earlier (there is always such a chorus), this was the right decision. "Sad ... but the right one." said Defense Secretary George Younger.

Last year U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger also killed a major weapons system — DIVAD, the army air defense gun that couldn't shoot straight. Not an easy decision; \$1.8 billion had been spent. Who believes that there are not other such examples? Mrs. Thatcher points the way.

-THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Japan: An Outmoded Ceiling

For several years now, Japan has measured the difference between pacifism and mulstarism in thousandths of one percent of gross national product. At last the government of Yasuhiro Nakasone has bitten the bullet and pronounced that in the 1987-88 fiscal year defense spending will exceed the one percent shibboleth by .004 percent.

Forty years of peace have left the Japanese Self Defense Forces, to use the correct title, with no independent standing in the land. They remain firmly under civilian control, and any improvement in their capabilities has been very much within the framework of the U.S. military alliance. Only the darkest conspiracy theorists could see the military today as agents of instability or expansionism.

The lessons of the last war should not be forgotten, least of all by Japan itself. But it is appropriate for Japan to discard an outmoded shibboleth, the defense spending ceiling, so long as it continues to apply the elusive and supple President Mitterrand. reasonable restraints by which it has set so

much store so far. Japan has far more to contribute to the world than military might. - The Financial Times (London).

France: Trouble for Chirac

Every development is widely interpreted in a fashion critical of [Prime Minister Jacques] Chirac, and his troubles are by no means over yet. More public sector strikes loom, most notably in the army arsenals and electricity generation. Without an early recovery in his fortunes, Mr. Chirac can hardly remain the front-runner for the right in the 1988 presidential election. His rival for the pole position. Raymond Barre, can

only gain from the present upheavals. Mr. Chirac needs rather more finesse than his record suggests he possesses. The evidence is that the French electorate likes colubitation enough to be ready to punish the man it identifies as responsible for wrecking it. If it collapses, the rubble is more likely to bury Mr. Chirac than the

- The Guardian (London).

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OPINION

Glimmers Of Rational **Progress**

By William Pfaff

P ARIS — There is a signal of hope in international relations as 1987 begins, that of rationality's restoration. It is a small and edgy restoration to be sure, but restoration nonethe-less. It occurs in Moscow and Beijing and also, in the American way and easure, in Washington.
The delusional content of Ameri-

can foreign policy has arisen most recently from the enthusiasm of the half-educated and half-baked, who are more numerous than usual in this administration, but it is a permanent problem. The fact is that America has a foreign policy ideology, an element of which is a belief in linked Third World radicalisms linked in turn to the Soviet Union. It is an ideology which can respond to factual contra-diction, but only torpidly, so that the policy makers' perception is usu-ally a decade or so behind actuality, and public perception behind that. In recent weeks, though, actuality in Washington has gained on both.

Fundamentally graver, convolsing the 20th century, has been the influ-ence of that adaptation of Marx by Lenin, and of both of them by Mao Zedong, which purports to offer ev-ery truth of which mankind has use. This has guided, if that is the word, the modern history of the Soviet Union and China, societies whose traditions were already of intense and

obscurantist bureaucratic control. Yet in just these two states some thing has begun to happen which allows one to think that this century might end in a better way than a moralist might think it deserves.

In both countries, Marxism's monotithic political culture, its armed insistence upon infallibility, has begun to lift. A restricted mea-sure of criticism of authority, prag-matism in economic matters and attention to public feeling has made itself felt. The change is fragile in both cases because it contradicts essential elements of the political and



intellectual structures which govern these countries and embody the le-

gitimacy of existing leaderships.

Reform is paradox: a challenge to the very assumptions by which those who propose the reforms must justify themselves. It thus is deeply destabi-lizing. Those who expect the econom-ic reforms recently instituted in Chi-na to produce rapid evolution toward something recognizably capitalist, not to speak of the recognizably democratic, are rashly optimistic.

The students who have been dem-

onstrating in Shanghai and Beijing have fervently been arguing, the New York Times correspondent reports, "that they had no control over their lives and that the Chinese people had no say in how their country was run." What they want, but are most unlikeby to see, is a political democrati-zation radically different from the mere administrative decentralization which the Chinese leadership looks upon as appropriate reform. What they want implies the dismantlement

Nor in the Soviet Union is Mikhail Gorbachev "liberalizing" Soviet society or economy in either of the senses that the word bears in the West. He is interested neither in a free economy nor in a parliamentary government. He is interested in rationality, commonsense planning, pragmatism, competent administration and sober work. If his reforms should be successful, the Soviet Union would become a far more formidable nation than it is today. It would not become a democracy, but it would become a nation with which the outside world

So go ahead. Rip into us.

could maintain normal political relations, in place of ideological warfare.
In the U.S.S.R., as in China, an apathetic bureancracy resists change. In the Soviet Union, standards of life have improved enough since World War II for new change to seem threatening. The riots which took place in Alma-Ata, in Soviet Central Asia, in mid-December may have been a manipulation by Mr. Gorba-chev's political enemies, as many sug-gest, but they were also evidence of

real resentments among the non-Russian majority of the Soviet Union's population against domination by ethnic Russians, an ethnic imperialism which Mr. Gorbachev's reforms have actually reinforced.

Reform, historically, has very of-

ten preceded and provoked revolutionary unrest - a demand for more than mere reform can offer. This, in turn, too often produces counterrevolution. The leaders in Beijing and Moscow, being students of such mat-ters, know that very well. Their present programs skirt what is for them, if not their countrymen, the abyss. Their courage in undertaking these

reforms arises from intellectual sericusness, if only the seriousness of those who recognize that all the alternatives have been exhansted. Theirs are attempts at last by responsible men to deal rationally and pragmatically with the terrible legacies of Lenin and Mao. That is reason for one cheer, at least, in toast to the future.

International Herald Tribune. Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

Bush Off By James Reston WASHINGTON — Among the V losers of 1986 you would probably have to include Vice President George Bush, but you have to be careful. He may have a key role to play in the coming year. You can never tell about vice pres-

Too Early v
To Write

idents. John Adams spoke of "the most insignificant office that every the invention of man contrived..."

Today I am nothing, but tomorrow I may be everything."

It is hard to turn up a good word for Mr. Bush in the 1986 clips. He was rolling along in the popularity polls last January as the leading Republican candidate for 1988, and then he began shipping behind Robert Dole, the outgoing Senate majority leader, and out of the headlines.

But 1987 may be quite different. Mr. Bush may be invisible, abused and mocked as just another bumbling Throttlebottom, but he is not the sort you should hand your hat to by mis-take. He has the office and the experience to help the administration out of its present scandal over Iran and Nicaragua. He is, after all, the only official other than the president who has

been elected by all the people.

He will be a member of the pres dent's National Security Council He presides over the Senate, where he has a room backstairs and is respected for his character, his past membership in the House of Representatives and his experience as a former head of the CIA, a former envoy to China and a former chief delegate to the United Nations. No other character in the Reagan cabinet or White House, and no other candidate for the presidency in 1988, can match Mr. Bush's experience in business, in Congress and in the White House.

And he has one other thing going for him. Although he once con-demned what he called Rouald Reagan's "voodoo economics," and has proved to be right, he has retained the trust of the president and has quietly turned him around when he thought

Mr. Reagan was losing his way.

The problem in Washington now is not what Licutenant Colonel Oliver.

North and Vice Admiral John Point dexter did in fiddling money and arms from Iran to Nicaragus. The problem is how to get out of this scandal and on to the major questions of control of the budget, trade and nuclear arms. It would be hard to think of anybody inside or outside of this administration who has had more experience in dealing with these

tangles than Mr. Bush. Things are changing here. We are moving without quite knowing it from sort of a six-year monarchy unto carry on for the next two years, and Mr. Bush could be the critical player in this last act.

Much will depend on who is at the president's side. Many people are willing to talk privately - former presidents, former secretaries of state, former chairmen of the National Security Council, They are all willing to slip in the back door, without the knowledge of the nosy press. It is all up to the president.

Mr. Bush knows the cards in the

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BOOM

deck. But he is trapped, it seems, between his loyalty to Mr. Reagan and his ambition to succeed him. He is a wanderer; born in Massachusetts; raised in Connecticut with a wonderful mother and father he adored; a successful oil tycoon in Texas; never quite knowing where home was in the night. It would probably be wrong to discount him, especially if you look at his wife. These are serious people, among the best Washington has, with the gifts of intelligence, friendship and compassion. Quietly, he could make a differ-

ence in the next two years, and if not,

Hungarian Talent vs. an Unfriendly Environment

VIENNA — In Eastern as well as Western Europe, the long nights and dark days be-fore and after the winter solstice have brought holiday lights and ancient rituals invoking the return of brighter days. In the Communist-ruled East, the darkness that the lights were meant to dispel is economic as well as seasonal. The kilowatts expended were roughly proportional, in inverse ratio, to the magnitude of each country's energy shortage and other economic woes.

Budapest, dimmer but still defiantly festive in Belgrade and Prague, and dimmest — when the power is on at all — in Bucharest's frigid gloom. Hungary's Christmas lights suited its reputa-tion as East Europe's most successful consumer society and now also as a shopper's paradise for

Western as well as for native buyers, On Advent weekends, old Austria-Hungary seemed to have come to life again as thousands of Austriana crossed the border to do Christmas shop in towns with names like Sopron, Mosonmagyarovar, Szombathely, and Zalaegerszeg. Said an Austrian television anchor after the first such weekend, which was extended by an Austrian holiday on the Monday: "Sopron, the former Oedenburg granted to Hungary in 1921, was again firmly in Austrian hands for three days."

With Hungarian cars reportedly outnumbered 20-to-1 on Sopron's streets (although 35 percent of Hungarian families are now car owners) the natives retreated. Some demanded a weekday boliday to do their own Christmas shopping. But there has been a carpe diem quality to this festive buying sprea, a nervous feeling that Hun-

Poorly endowed with domestic energy, Hungary imports 30 percent of its electricity from its Soviet bloc neighbors, where power shortages and troubles with the bloc's power grid seem certain to affect supplies again this winter.

gary's "economic miracle" is over.

By Dennison Rusinow

Energy dependence on unreliable suppliers currently charging "fraternal countries" more than world market prices is not the only threat to economic development that has made Hungary the most prosperous member of the bloc.

Frequently imnoticed in favorable Western publicity for Hungary's decentralized and partly the fact that the Höngarian miracle ran out of steam at the start of the 1980s and has defied many efforts to get it moving again. Growth has been stagment or negative, as have real personal incomes, for most of the past six years.

Some difficulties are external. These matter greatly for a country that bases more than 40 percent of its national income on foreign trade. World prices for its most important exports pork, poultry, vegetable oils, grains, petrochemi-cals and aluminum — have declined by 35 to 50 percent in the 1980s. This is aggrevated by successive devaluations of the forint to pave the way toward a convertible currency. Petrochemical exports were up 15 percent in the first nine months of 1986 but earned 25 percent less.

A combination of domestic seller's market (high demand) and international buyer's market (saturated world demand) gives little incentive to export what can be sold at home with less effort. A centrally planned economy like Romania's can starve the home market for the sake of exports, but Hungary's enterprises are too free and mar-

ket-oriented to accept this kind of instruction. New foreign credits to cover the resulting balance of payments deficit, although still easy to raise because of Hungary's past creditworthy reputation, have increased the foreign debt to the

hest per capita level in the region.

mitments to the Soviet economic bloc, Comecon, and ecohomic relations with the West, where new technology and goods and old debts must be paid for. Like other East European countries, Hunga-ry is stretched between the Soviet insistence on more and better-quality goods, to assist Mos-cow's own program of economic reform and modernization, and trying to most the demands of choosy and protectionist Western markets.
There isn't enough for both.
Other problems are domestic. There are ch-

viously limits to what can be achieved by imposing a few market mechanisms on an essentially unreformed "command" economy. Some problems are the legacy of past mistakes in industrial investment and organization, of grandiose Sta-linist policies and of a focus on industries that time or the Third World's newly industrialized countries have rendered obsolete Computer software is seen as a happy substi-

unte for obsolescent industries by the nation that

gave us Rubik's cube and seems to possess a curious talent for mathematics. But how will the redundant labor be retrained and re-employed? Profit orientation for state enterprises and a larger role for "second economy" activities have invoked market economy incentives to succeed. But penalties for business failure are still largely missing. New bankruptcy and banking laws are designed to fill some of these gaps. But how many bankruptcies will be permitted in a Communist country where full employment has been a proud accomplishment and commitment? Poor in other natural resources, Hungary is

rich in talented, inventive people and good farmland. If these somehow outweigh an unfriendly international environment and the deficiencies of unfinished and inhibited reforms, the magical prophecy of the solstice's fairy lights will not have been kilowatts spent in vain.

There is also a conflict between emort com-International Herald Tribane go home without regret. The New York Times.

A USTIN, Texas — For America A the question can be put starkly: is it to go the way of post-1870 Britain? The proportion of the world's industrial production generated in Britain fell from 32 percent in 1870 to about 4 percent in 1971.

The initial American response to

the third phase of modern industrial history is not encouraging. Ameri-cans are maintaining their standard of life by borrowing abroad. At home they have inflicted upon themselves, belatedly, an awkward chastiny belt called Gramm-Rudman-Hollings to control an apparently irrepressible passion for expenditure and an unconquerable resistance to the austere discipline of taxes. It is not working. Despite a greatly weakened dollar, the U.S. balance of payments deficit remains deeply rooted.

At first sight, Americans give every sign of preferring to go down in the style to which they have become acned, rather than to face reality. If the United States is to balance its budget and pay its way in the world, that will require cooperation for larger common purposes between

Only the Old Are Wise?

How can a scholar write such

blather? In "Schools Can't Educate;

That Comes Later" (Meanwhile, Dec.

5). Mortimer Adler commits us all to

a timetable in which no one is wise

until after the age of 60. I plead guilty

to being only 21, but I have already

learned that narrow-mindedness is an

enemy of education, and that a symp-

tom of that disease is the making of

I do not presume that I will ever

achieve true wisdom, but I resent Mr.

Adler's presumption that the road is

sweeping generalizations.

the two political parties and among every major group in the national community. This implies not only burdens and responsibilities equitably shared, but also a shared se communal commitment and destiny. If Americans are to accelerate an increase in productivity — the only solid foundation for America's international position - business and isbor will have to cooperate in new ways and make the adjustments required rapidly to diffuse the new technologies to every relevant sector of the economy. In turn, this will demand a majestic new effort to raise

ment of the population,
If one judges the state of the nation
from the media, one cannot feel any easy optimism. Americans are gutting their manufacturing base for fast buy-out bucks and short-term profits. And they are evading the great national and international issues by milking, for all they are worth, the

the educational level of every seg-

melodrama of current politics and of

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THOMAS HARTWELL CARTER. Nice, France. Mortimer Adler hits the nail on the head. As a recent college graduate, I can attest that I was only being prepared for the business world. Unfortunately, those people who are in touch with themselves and their surroundings are never put quite on the same plane as successful business-

more accessible to him than to me

because of his seniority on Earth.

men, athletes or politicians. PATRICK BELDING.

By W.W. Rostow This is the second of two articles.

To Compete Abroad, America Needs More Cooperation at Home

an election two years away. Never-theless, a closer look suggests that things are not quite that bad. Some 50 high-tech zones have been built by cooperation among the private sector, state and local governments, universities and, quite often. representatives of labor. Large segments of labor and management are aware that they have come to a new phase in their history and that new kinds of cooperation will be required if the industrial sector is to continue to floorish and systain both sides.

Thus, for example, General Motors' Saturn experiment in workermanagement cooperation (even with its lowered horizon) and a good many other examples demonstrate a new spirit of partnership achieved by a shared desire to survive.

Similarly, successful governors in the states, Republican and Domocratic, as well as successful mayors in hard-pressed cities, are reaching out to damner confrontation and unite their communities. Unlikely coalitions are forming in many states, cut-ting across the conventional political spectrum, to battle for increased allocations to education even at the cost of higher taxes. Henry Cisneros, mayor of San Antonio, recently strung together the right phrases in defining the politics of the most successful cities: "less factionalized, more single-minded in their pursuits, less ideological, more pragmatic, less tra-ditional, more innovative."

Often in American history, beginning with the Jacksonian revolution. national political trends have been foreshadowed in the states. I believe that this is happening now, although no national political figure or party has yet found the terms and defined the agenda that would rally the na-

and the state of t

tion for the long test, which has already begun, of America's viability as a society. Right now, Americans are not meeting that test; they are buying time at high cost down the road. But within the society the impulse exists to face up to what must be done.

The kind of transition evoked here has been going on for three centuries, but only a few political economists have analyzed its dynamics. The first and best to do so was David Hume. philosopher and historian who also was a legitimate claimant to being the first modern economist. In ing the first modern economist. In 1758, a quarter century before the first wave of modern industrial innovations, he asked what would happen this comment to The Washington Post.

to a front-rimning nation when its success stirred a "fermentation" in a less-advanced society which then proceeded to imitate the more advanced one, but with the advantage of lower wage rates. Hume's answer, in response to the mercantilist instinct to throttle the latecomer in the cradle, was that to sustain the inevitably intensified competition the front-runner would have to remain

industrious and civilized." A condition for American success in the great test ahead is that Americans exploit their almost tribal capacity to fashion communal action in circumstances of great diversity.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Gold for the War

PEKING — A fight to the finish between North and South China now appears to be inevitable. The Empress Dowager, faced by the crisis created by the Army League's demands for money to carry on the war, gave Yuan-Shih-Kai 80,000 ounces of palace gold [on Jan. 2] from the hoarded wealth of the Manchu princes. Ynan-Shih-Kai, the imperial army's leader, has notified the Legations that the die has been cast and that he intends to light for a constitutional monarchy. He expressed confidence in his ability to hold the whole country north of the Yangtse.

PARIS - [A Herald editorial says:] "If the peace negotiations had been successful — as only a few days ago scenned likely — the Chinese republic would have been the most wonderful experiment in popular government recorded in history."

LONDON - The text of the Anglo-Italian declaration of mutual as ance and reconciliation in the Mediterranean will be released [on Jan. 3]. Sir Eric Drummond, British Ambassador, and Count Galeazzo Ciano,

1937: Angio-Italian Pact

Italian Foreign Minister, signed it in Rome [on Jan. 2]. The agreement cov-ered the following major points: Both powers promise to maintain territorial status quo in the Mediterranean. Shipping of both nations is to be allowed free movement (this has parlicular reference to the Socz Canal).
Both powers declare their manual respect for the rights of each other, and affirm their desire to manipus peace. They assure that the declarat not aimed against a third party. The document represents a successful attempt by Britain to snatch linky from the the arms of Germany, and by Italy to keep the Suez Canal open

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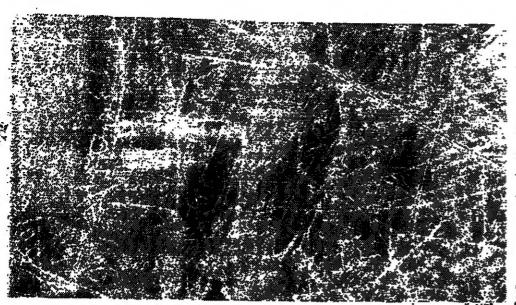
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ARTS/LEISURE

Vanishing Monument Bush Against Fascism



Surface of the monument, covered with scribbles and scratches.

By Michael Gibson tional Herald Tribune

AMBURG - Most public In monuments are designed to tand proudly through the ages. A singular exception is the one con-orived by Jochen Gerz for the city of Hamburg, where it was recently dedicated. Eventually it is intended to vanish from sight.

The theme proposed by the cultural administration of the city was not an easy one. How does one design a monument "against fascism,"? or indeed "against" anything? In addition, the artist had no prior experience in public art.

Jochen Gerz, 46, began his artisic career as a poet. He liked to be invited to write their names on it surround his texts with photographic images of anonymous ices, faces or objects. One day his publisher said that he wanted to publish written texts, not photography, and suggested Gerz find another outlet. So Gerz began showing in museums, although he still bishes his work in anthologies. Today be has a reputation as an artist and is probably considered something of a conceptualist, al-

though still very much the poet. Gerz got the commission in 1984 for the Hamburg project, intended for the industrial and port district of Harburg. When he met and married his wife, Eather, in Jerusalem that year, they began working on it together. They felt they could not build a measurent against fascism

that would have characteristics last October and immediately be-

they regarded as fascistic. presumes to tell people what they are supposed to believe in," says Gerz. The monument was not in-tended to deplore fascism in the past, but rather to state the resolve never to accept it in the future. But whose resolve was this meant to be?

The solution the artist came up

with was both simple and unusual The monument would be an aluminum column 12 meters (about 39 feet) high, one meter square, covered with a cost of lead. It would be placed over a shaft as deep as the column is high. Passers-by would and as the signatures covered its surface, it would be lowered into the ground about 1.5 meters at a time. This will be done for the first time in March. When the entire surface is covered with signatures, the column will be lowered beneath the surface of the street and a stone placed over it, stating that this is the emplacement of the Harburg Monument Against Fascism. Such

was the concept. Next came the question of where to put it. The city wanted it inside a park, but Gerz preferred a spot that he describes as "normally ugly" in the center of town. It has a subway station, a pedestrian mall, an overhead highway and, much of the day, a sizable flow of people. The monument was inaugurated

gan to provoke strong reactions. A We did not want to have a huge temporary inscription invites citi-pedestal and place a thing on it that zens and visitors to sign their names and explains how the monuground. "One day," the text con-chides, "the column will have disappeared completely and the site of the Hamburg Monument Against Fascism will be empty. In the end it is only we ourselves who can rise up against injustice." This text is in German, French, English, Turkish,

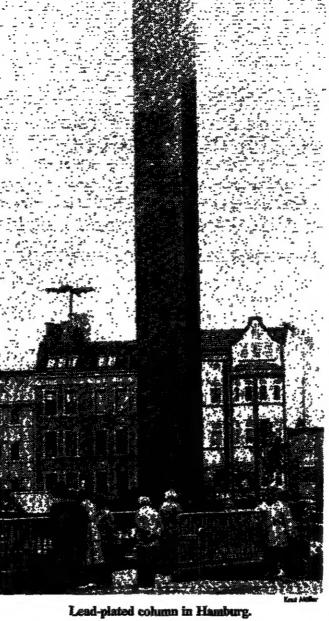
Arabic and Hebrew - Gerz's solu-

tion to the matter of whose resolve

Things went tamely for a few days. Then swastikas began to appear. Then, high on the column ("I can't imagine how they got up there," says Gerz) an inscription that reads: "You know not what you do." The most painful aspect of the reaction, in the artist's view. is that people come there at night and scratch out the signatures.

It has even been mutilated by attempts to remove the lead plating with hammer and chisel

What you have there now," Gerz says, "is something that looks rather like a painting by Mark To-bey, all covered with scribbles and scratches. When you see a photo-graph you can't help thinking how beautiful it is. But when you stand in front of it, it's like a blow. When it comes to fascism, Germans tend to be speechless. But here, you see,



they have been given a blank page which to vent their feelings Criticism in the press has been cantious. The venture has been criticized because "it isn't art." but

also because of its cost. According to Gerz, the mayor of Hamburg estimates that, at 280,000 Deutsch marks (\$145,000), it costs as much as 88 meters of federal highway. Some critics also wonder, cautious whether the city should have given as much importance to this particular subject.

Others deplore that the mon ment can so easily be "sullied," 'violated" and covered with filth.

A local newspaper does not agree: "The filth," the Harburger Rundschau said on Oct. 23, 1986, "brings us closer to the truth than

would a list of well-meaning signatures. The inscriptions, a conglomerate of approval, hatred, anger and stupidity, are like a fingerprint of our city applied to the column. It may be that, in this sense, this monument, which everyone claims cost take more away with them them them to the nearby country. "We think people should take more away with them them." too much, has been worth the ex-

Once it is entirely underground the memory of this strange experi-ment will linger. A sealed window on a lower level of the square will also allow passers-by to glimpse a small section of the lead plating. covered with its messages of hostility and concern.

A Family Touch of Spain

leta caves with their drawings be-

fore the Andalusian government

tries to make the site more of a

tourist attraction by installing mu-

sic and neon lights, as in the caves

The Hollander collection in-

cludes Roman tools, toys, Greek

eral years ago; there is a "suit of

lights," the head of a bull he killed

in their stables a series of small

rooms: a kitchen with herbs hang-

ing from the beams and chock full

Barbara Hollander has arranged

and other memorabilia.

dle room and others.

By Mary Peirson Kennedy Pizarra, Spain — Gregorian chants echo sofuly through the house, lights beam on special objects and if it happens to be raining the steady drumming on the corru-gated iron roof of the Hollander Museum gives an added dimension to the sense of timelessness that permentes the place.

In the quiet hills three kilometers (two miles) west of Pizarra and 38 kilometers west of Målaga, Barbara and Eugene Hollander have put down their roots in palatial style. In 1968 they had 60 truckloads of bricks and tiles brought from a 15th-century palace that was being torn town in Cordoba and with the help of masons and bricklayers constructed a Spanish cortijo with meter-thick walls, massive doors and windows and carved ceiling beams (also from Cordoba).

Ending up with 1,400 square me-ters, they opened the Hollander Museum in the Cortijo de la Yeguas two years ago, dedicated to Spanish life and history, with items that they and their children have collected while roaming around Spain on horseback, on foot and in

"I want people to come here and get in touch with their past," said Hollander, a soft-spoken native New Yorker who left the documen tary film business in 1963 and brought his second wife, Barbara (also a filmmaker), and their children to Spain. Hollander began painting at the age of 39. It is his painting — large impressionistic scenes of Spanish life — that supports the museum, he said.

"I knew Spain was for me the minute I saw the brown hillsides from our ship deck in the bay of Algeriras," he said, "Although I have no absolute proof, I have strong inner feelings that my ancestors were Sephardic Jews who were driven out of Spain. And now I

Perhaps the gem of the museum is a 6,000- to 7,000-year-old wild The idea for the museum started with the realization that many for-

sun, beaches and discotheques. How was and is life in the Spanish countryside? Who were the first Spaniards? How did invaders affect their history "Look," he said, picking up a red stone from a showcase and rubbing

it on the palm of a visitor's hand. "It is a perfect match to the red used in the paintings on the walls of An exhibition of Jochen Gerz's the Pileta caves" west of the muse-work on photographic paper is at the um near the ancient city of Ropda. Musée des Beaux-Aris in Chartres There is a corner of the museum dedicated to La Cueva de la Pileta.

with excellent photos by one of the child that was found in the prov-Hollanders' sons, James, a photoince of Almeria. The Hollanders like to linger journalist currently working in Is-

over each item and explain it. They The cave is a great favorite with talk about the 60-centimeter-high the Hollander family. They even (24-inch) wooden Virgin Mary that helped build some of the stairs that they found in a junkyard in pieces are inside it. Picking up another and restored (expens date it to the 13th or 14th century), a huge 15thstone, Hollander explains how it was used as a cutting tool, showing century music book whose goatskin the sawing edge and how it fits comfortably into the hand with a pages still give off a faint odor of goats on damp days, and a 17thniche for the thumb. "Looters have taken much of the gold and silver century Portuguese clock that still runs. Woven in among all this are from the archaeological sites all the sculptures of their daughter, over Spain, but thank God they Siri, the nature photos of another son, Scott, the paintings of Holhave still left us with the everyday lander and the flower arrangethings in the life of the people. ments done by Barbara Hollander, Visitors are urged to pick things up, to touch. "You cannot learn just by who has collected and dried the looking. You have to feel things. From here I urge people to go and yellow, white, pink, purple and red flowers of the surrounding hills and scattered bouquets of them all over see these caves, animal reserves, castles, ruins, whatever interests them. I hope we are a stepping stone to seeing more." He is espe-cially anxious that they see the Pi-

In the short time that it has been open, more than 6,000 persons have visited the museum. Hollander, who was recently awarded a silver medal by the King Juan Carlos I for his contribution to tourism in Spain, does not like to have huge groups going through it. He often refuses them. "What I like are families, five to eight people, no more. You cannot communicate with

jewelry, Phoenician urns, old leath-"It started out as a place for erworking tools (some of which are types still used), a 16th-century fig foreigners to learn about Spain, but press and massive carved wood furso many Spaniards have come that niture from the 14th to 19th centuwe are now thinking of opening to the public one day a week." Holries, down to a room dedicated to their friend the Spanish bullfighter Antonio Bienvenido, who died sevlander said.

To get to the Cortijo de la Yeguas from Málaga go through Campanillas to Pizarra, where there are signs to the museum. From Marbella go through Coin and across toward Cártama. Just before Cártama take the Alora road until you come to a sign for the museum and turn left.

of old ceramic and copper pieces, a bedroom with handwoven cover-Visits are free, but by appoint lets, a leatherworker's shop, a sadment only, in the mornings. Tel:

Mary Peirson Kennedy is a writer tomb of a 10- to 12-year-old based in Spain.

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Films of War, Catholic Cliché and Classic Comedy

By Mark Hunter

PARIS — The best new film playing in Paris may well be "Sarraonina," by the Mauritanian director Med Hondo. Hondo is known for a cinema that takes sides - one of his previous features was a sympathetic portrait of the Polisario Front — and his new film is no exception. It is the story of an animist queen (the title character, played by Ai Keita) who defeats a pandful of French officers leading a column of African troops who burn, rape and behead (in Lrutal detail) their way across Sudan in

The story is based on a true incident, a victorious battle in a lost war. How could this tiny column of French adventurers, even armed with bolt-action rifles and a small howitzer, crush everyone in their path? And just as important, what were they crushing?

The strength of the film is that it answers both questions at once. Hondo takes us through the Moslem, Tuareg and animist cities of the countryside, showing us how each hoped to preserve its prerogatives at the expense of the rest, by cutting deals with the conquerors.

Hondo never loses track of the rich variety of these cultures but he made a decision that weakens the film by showing the French com-mander (played by Jean-Roger Ray's "The Chess Players." It de-Milo) as an out-and-out madman, serves wider release.



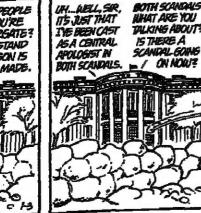
Sean Connery in "The Name of the Rose."

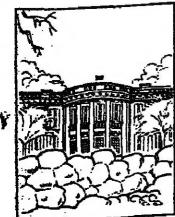
who murders the superior officer sent to put an end to his butchery. Nonetheless, this film, which is playing at only one theater in Paris, stands with such great studies of

BOTH SCANDALS

DOONESBURY









Jean-Jacques Annaud's "The Name of the Rose" (showing in Paris as "Le Nom de la rose") is based on Umberto Eco's internationally best-selling novel and stars Sean Connery as William of Bas-kerville, a reasoning Franciscan in

the terror-guided age of the Inqui-sition. It will certainly be enjoyed by those who have not read the

a time of terror. The motor of this (Why didn't Annand use the irony cides to go straight, but finds him-Connery showed in his James Bond self taken hostage in a robbery roles, the precise quality his William screams for?) In this movie, the church is dead and people are massed around the bank mistake film, from the day in 1327 when you enter the remote Benedictine monastery in the wintry mountains of northern Italy and confront the evasive, venal eyes of the chief ab-bott (Michael Lonsdale), is sex. fighting over the spoils. It is as if him for the thief. If Veber had Annaud could not bear to face the stayed with those elements after the One look at this man, and at the papal legates who soon appear for a conference to reconcile the Holy the Inquistors believed in what See and the Franciscans, and you know that it takes more than Ves-pers to satisfy them at night. What you don't know is why the Benedic-tine manks are dying. William sets out to discover why, aided by his acolyte, Adso (the adolescent Christian Slater, whose mouth hangs open so much that you won-

der if he lives on errant flies). En route to solving the mystery, Adso encounters a peasant girl who seduces him. In Eco's novel, her fate was to be burned at the stake as a witch, following an Inquisition used by the legates to discredit the Franciscans. In the film, she is saved by a peasant uprising, which proceeds to destroy the Inquisitor, Bernardo Gui (played by F. Mur-ray Abraham in a manner that gives old meaning to the term "sa-dist").

We are looking at a cliche of medieval Catholicism, not only in the physical deformities that mark the monks, and the bloody bits Annaud throws our way (without a hint of counterbalancing spiritual majesty), but in the mere veneer of angust picty that everyone in the film projects - including William, The motor of the book was the who seems merely bored with a

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Steuben and Tiffany.

ties: Depardieu's Lucas, a bank rope.

One thing — and it is no small thing — that you can say for "Les Fugitifs" (The Fugitives), the third comedy Francis Veber has directed with Gérard Depardieu and Pierre Richard in the starring roles, is that the lead players go together like ducks and lakes. Another is that its starting idea has terrific possibili-

truth Eco suggested - that the real first half of the movie, this could horror of the Inquisition was that have been a classic comedy. If only someone had realized that the undercurrent of masculine and feminine polarities between the male leads — the kind of polarity Laurel and Hardy worked off, in

their weird parody of an enduring but failed marriage — is what is really great in Depardieu's and Richard's comic coupling.

Mark Hunter is a journalist who writes about cultural affairs in Eu-Question:

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UNIVERSITY **DEGREE** BACHELOR'S . MASTER'S . DOCTORATE

Write to: Françoise Clément, International Herald Tribune. 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France

By Philip Shehadi

AL WATHBA, United Arab Emirates - The trainer Saeed al-Amiri is twitching in his seat because his protege is falling behind as he nears the finish.

"Hit him, hit him." he shouts into his walkie-talkie radio. The jockey responds, urging his camel into 10th place, the last prizewinning position.

Once merely a desert frolic, camel racing in the United Arab Emirates and other Gulf Arab states has become a serious competitive sport. Legs still fly wildly in a cloud

of sand, and camels still lumber across the finish line covered in white froth. But in today's racing the stakes are high, the jockeys professional and the organization Prominent sheikhs, the sport's

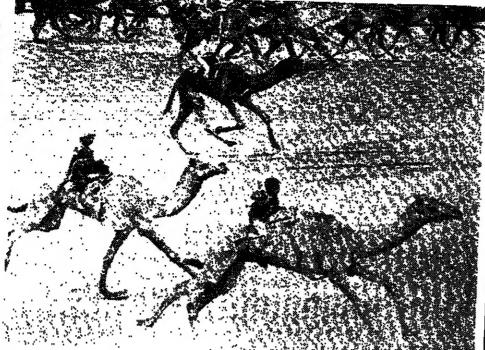
patrons, arrive at desert race tracks by helicopter while trainers watch the events on closedcircuit TV and radio instructions to receivers strapped on the chests of their jockeys.

In a bid to preserve part of their vanishing Bedouin heritage, the region's rulers are spending millions of dollars on racing circuits, prize money - and thoroughbred camels.

Prizes at the main al-Wathba circuit, 30 miles (48.2 kilometers) from the capital Abu Dhabi, can exceed one million dirhams (\$272,000) and a top camel can bring as much as \$1 million to the Bedouin tribesmen who breed

"In the past camel races were for special occasions — weddings and holidays — to celebrate and see which came! was the fastest," said Saeed Abu 'Aathira, camel expert and author. "Now they are sponsored by the government to help people keep their carnels and not lose their traditional way of

The races begin after a line of club-wielding policemen, amid much shouting and tugging, lend



Child jockeys spur their camels in one of the races held each winter in Gulf Arab states.

phalanx of 30 to 50 camels to

The jockeys, some as young as five years and never more than 45 pounds (20.3 kilograms), nestle behind the hump carrying bam-boo canes in their right hand and reins in their left.

Then they're off - with cheers, the cracking of canes and a television van out front for live coverage. The fastest can complete a five-mile course in about 15 min-

Officials say there are some 3,000 racing camels in Abu Dhabi

Most belong to the UAE's president, Zayed ben Sultan al-Nahyan, and other sheikhs of the ruling family who can afford the exorbitant cost of a well-bred

tribal welfare payments, the Abu Dhabi government gives camel owners a yearly allowance of 200 dirhams per animal and subsidizes the trade's water tankers, transport and workers.

The payments ensure that after more than a decade of rapid modernization, the camels still have a place in modern life. Their traditional role as the Bedouin's sole source of milk transport, meat and hides has all but disappeared.

Modern camel racing supports not only breeders but jockeys, trainers and the equivalent of stable hands — young men from Pakistan, Oman or Sudan who tend the camels from desert tents during the November-to-April racing season.

Ten-year-old Pakistani jockey Jawad, dressed in a smart blue vinyl suit and cap, said he earned 1,500 dirhams a month riding Sheikh Zayed's camels.

But the trainer al-Amiri, who is also a third-year science student at Emirates University, says that despite the subsidies, camel racing is rarely profitable.

The races are often an occasion for sheikhs of different tribes to together. At al-Wathba, they aromatic Arabian coffee in the carpeted VIP lounge while dancers and musicians entertain the public with songs of praise for

While soccer still appears to be the most popular sport among UAE youth, al-Amiri maintains that those with recent Bedovin roots have not forgotten their camels. "I don't like soccer at all," he said, "The Prophet Mohammed enjoyed camel racing

New Zealand, Stars & Stripes Into Finals

Dickson, Conner to Race for Right to Challenge Australians in America's Cup

By Angus Phillips

Washington Post Service FREMANTLE, Australia — Stars & Stripes and New Zealand guaranteed a clash to settle their long dispute by completing on Fri-day 4-0 sweeps in the challenger semifinals of the America's Cup.

The two camps, which have sparred often verbally but only three times physically in the last three months, open a best-of-seven series Jan. 13 to decide who races the Australians for yachting's top

"All we've got to go by is histo-ry," said the cocky, 25-year-old New Zealand skipper, Chris Dick-son. "We've won 37 of 38," he said, leaving unmentioned Stars & Stripes' 31-7 record, modest by COMParison

But there's more to the America's Cup than won-lost records and not everyone is convinced New Zealand has the edge.

Dennis Conner, the man who lost the Cup in 1983, whipped Stars & Stripes around a windy, whitecapped course 43 seconds ahead of Tom Blackaller's USA to complete his best-of-seven sweep. Dickson dispatched French Kiss with an

easy, 2 minute, 44 second win. Afterwards Blackailer, the 46year-old San Franciscan who was expected to give Conner a better fight, was asked his pick for the

Conner "is going to represent the U.S. very well," he said, and I'd be very surprised if Stars & Stripes didn't become the challenger.

The two boats proved far the best of what started out as a 13-boat challenger field. Conner collapsed in the second round-robin, dropping four of 11 races. But out-side that hiccup, he's been steadily

improving.
In the last four races, Blackaller said Stars & Stripes showed a significant speed increase after undergoing minor refinements.

much of the afternoon. Wrestling with excessive sail that Conner was fast enough Friday overpowered his boat and knocked to survive a bad sail selection that it on its ear more than once, Conner lost the lead two-thirds of the way through the race, but quickly

THE SHARE WAS A SHARE THE SHARE THE



Stars & Stripes, right, tacking ahead of USA in the last race of their semifinal series, won by Stars & Stripes.

"Our weather information was regained it with deft boat-handling way off, said Tom Whidden, Con- in close quarters. ner's tactician. "We didn't expect the breeze to go over 15 knots," but

Few would dispute that Dickson and Conner and their crews are it went to 24 early on and stayed up among the best boat-handlers in

But Conner is convinced the lastest boat, not the best crew and skipper, will win this Cup.

the performance of Stars & Stripes over the last four races, reckon Conner has improved his boat im-pressively, while New Zealand reains quick but largely unchanged from the boat that beat Conner two of three times in the round-robins.

After a practice race Thursday in heavy winds against the two Australian Kookaburras, Conner told his crew, "Only nine more races to go, meaning the final one against USA, four straight against New Zealand and then four straight against an Australian defender. "He was very confident," said

Bruno Trouble, ex-skipper of France II who was aboard as a guest, "and a confident Dennis Conner is extremely dangerous."
But the New Zealanders are confident, too, with the best record in the history of challenger trials and

28 straight wins since their only loss, to Conner, in October, The boats that are left are very close," said Dickson. "The records

speak for themselves." And while Conner thinks his boat is faster than any rival's in certain conditions. Dickson said New Zealand is "as good as or better than anyone in all conditions. We're not a tenth of a knot faster," he said, using one of Conner's oft-cited figures, "but we're as fast as anyone, anywhere in the

Conner admitted he still has concerns about his boat's performance in lighter winds, and promised to work on that over the ll-day break. Blackaller, who two weeks ago was widely considered the best ber to knock off the Kiwis, blamed his troubles on lack of time. He struggled in seven months to get a grin on his radical, double-ruddered design, first racing sailboat of its

With another few months, he said, he'd have worked the bugs out to get a smidgen more speed, which is all he needed.

Pajot of French Kiss was proud to be the first Latin to take a 12meter to the Cup semifinals, and said he'd like to try again, wherever



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SPORTS

to Final Oklahoma Beats Arkansas In the Orange Bowl, 42-8

By Sally Jenkins
Washington Past Service

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Microsoft Comment

MIAMI --- Third-ranked Oklahoma did everything it could to get a little attention Thursday night. First, its meligible linebacker, Brian Bosworth, modeled insurrecnomist T-shirts. Then, the Sooners destroyed No. 9 Arkansas, 42-8.

The Sooners languished here all week while No. 1 Miami and No. 2 Fenn State prepared to play for the national championship in the Fies-ta Bowl. So the Sooners (11-1) put on a show for a few friends, handing the Rezorbacks (9-3) the most est and the second of the seco iopsided Orange Bowl defeat since Nebraska beat Notre Dame, 40-6, in 1973. Oklahoma got scoring runs of 77

and 21 yards from Spencer Tillman in the second quarter to lead by 14. 0 at halftime, and touchdown runs third period. Holieway's second touchdown was set up by a 60-yard nm by Lydell Carr.

Anthony Stafford added a 13.

worth, who was declared ineligible

six Arkansas passes, four of them punted twice. from the starting quarterback, Greg Thomas.

one-yard run with 19 seconds left. Bosworth's wardrobe. Before the Bosworth's wardrobe. Before the leaping over linebacker Erik Whit-game he wandered the sidelines in a ted inside the 20. University of Miami jersey that said "Testaverde" on it. When Oklahoma's captains went to midfield for the coin toss, he joined them in a Sooners jersey. Game officials quickly ordered him off.

munists Against Athletes (NCAA). pass. Welcome to Russia." 0 at halftime, and touchdown runs of two and four yards from Jamelle national championship game four Thomas completed a quick out to of the last six years. But interest Sammy Van Dyke, but Van Dyke was low this year with the No. 1 Miami Hurricanes and Vinny Tes-

Anthony Stattord added a 15yard touchdown early in the fourth
period, and a reserve tight end,
Dimican Parham, scored the Sooners final touchdown.

Oklahoma and Arkansas got
12,500 tickets apiece, yet neither
could sell even half of those for a

On third and five at the 21, Holieway again held the ball until the ner, preparing to play elsewhere for the championship.

interception with 7:14 to go.
Oklahoma turned that into Till-

last week for testing positive for Oklahoma's uninspired offense: steroid use, the Sooners intercepted the Sooners ran only six plays and

But on the second play of the second quarter, Tillman turned Arkansas' only points came Holieway's pitch right into the 77when Derrick Thomas scored on a yarder. Tillman evaded three tacklers, vaulting cornerback Charles By the fourth quarter, about the Washington, shaking off corner-only thing left of any interest was back Richard Brothers, and then

Oklahoma's defense then showed itself. Arkansas moved to the Sooners 23 thanks to an interference penalty by Ricky Brown against end James Shibest. But on second and nine, Sonny Brown Then he changed into a T-shirt. stepped in front of Shibest 10 yards On it was written, "National Com- down field to intercept Thomas's A series later, Arkansas had a

bobbled it. Dante Jones, Bos-Miami Hurricanes and Vinny Tes-worth's replacement, grabbed it out taverde, the Heisman Trophy win-of the air at his 46 for another

lieway again held the ball until the The first quarter was marked by last moment and pitched right.



Michigan's Jamie Morris runs for a Rose Bowl touchdown. But Arizona State won, 22-15.

Nebraska Sours LSU's Sugar Bowl, 30-15

NEW ORLEANS - Give the New Orieans Police Department partial credit for Nebraska's 30-15 Sugar Bowl victory over Louisiana

Nine Nebraska players and two graduate assistants were arrested for allegedly disturbing the peace in the French Quarter soon after they came to town. Although charges later were dropped, the Combuskers vowed to take out their resentment on the Tigers, who were underdogs in the battle between Top 10-ranked teams.

rolling Thursday, but when they back" again to the Sugar Bowl, did the Cornhuskers, 10-2, were so Smith said. "I felt like we needed to one touchdown, and passed for 110

dominent that the frustrated Tigers rang up a Sugar Bowl-record 130 yards in penalties. Two LSU players - offensive linemen Eric Andolsek and Ralph Norwood were ejected for bad conduct as LSU ended the season 9-3. "It was one of the most satisfying

wins I've ever had because of the controversy," said Tom Osborne, the Nebraska coach. "We had a lot of intensity and played very well." The Nebraska defensive tackle Neil Smith, who is a native of New

had been a turning point. ween Top 10-ranked teams.

"A lot of guys say they were fore taking.

It took them nearly a half to get mistreated and didn't want to come at Florida.

want to come back." Danny Noonan, one of the play-

ers arrested, said the incident "only helped us. We got fired up. The people treated us like dirt." Trailing until the closing seconds

of the first half, Nebraska combined the all-around play of its quarterback, Steve Taylor, with fierce defense to take control.

"We just got whipped by a good Neil Smith, who is a native of New Orleans, said the arrest of the 11 LSU coach, Bill Amsparger. It was had been a turning point.

defensive football team," said the LSU coach, Bill Amsparger. It was Arnsparger's last game at LSU before taking over as athletic director

Taylor rushed for 63 yards and

most valuable player award. Nebraska had netted only

yards and trailed 7-3 before launching its first touchdown drive with 1:42 left in the first half following an interception by Brian Washington.

Tyreese Knox, going most of the way at I-back because of a thigh injury to Keith Jones, aided the Nebraska offense by rushing for 84

Arizona State Wins Rose Bowl Over Michigan

By Gordon S. White Jr. New York Times Service

PASADENA, California -Long before Arizona State joined the Pacific 10 in 1978, the Pac-10 had gained dominance over the Big Ten in their annual Rose Bowl match. In its first Rose Bowl appearance, Arizona State carried on the tradition of its league.

After trailing Michigan, 15-3,

early in the second period, the Sun Devils scored a touchdown on their last drive of the first half and on the first drive of the second half and beat the Wolverines, 22-15, before 103,168 fans on Thursday.

Jeff Van Raaphorst, the Arizona State quarterback who was voted the most Valuable player of this 73d Rose Bowl, tossed short passes to his flanker, Bruce Hill, for both Sun Devil touchdowns. Ken Bostrom kicked three field goals as the Pac-IO champion beat the Big Ten champion for the sixth straight year and for the 16th time in the last 18 years. The Big Ten trails in the series, 22-19.

The fast and swarming Arizona State defense shut down Michigan after the Wolverines got their secand touchdown early in the second period. When Robby Boyd of Arizona State intercepted Jim Harbaugh's pass with just a minute left, the San Devils nailed down the biggest football victory in the histo-

ry of the university. Arizona State, ranked among the top 10 teams, finished its year with a 10-1-1 record while Coach Bo ranked among the top five before
Thursday, ended at 11-2. This
marked the seventh time in eight
half kickoff and drove 80 yar

Accepting the MVP award, Van Raaphorst said, "I'm glad I had the opportunity my dad never had."

The senior Arizona State quarterback, who completed 16 of 36 passes for 193 yards and two touchdowns without an interception, is the son of Dick Van Raaphorst. who was Ohio State's place-kicker in 1961 when the Buckeyes won the Big Ten title. But the Ohio State faculty, citing "overemphasis" on football, voted against allowing the

team a trip to the 1962 Rose Bowl. Arizona State, in its second year under Coach John Cooper, settled down after being jarred by the two early Michigan scores. In the sec-ond half, Michigan had possession for less than 10 minutes.

Arizona State, which turned the ball over only 15 times during the regular season, didn't give it up once on Thursday. The Devils intercepted Harbaugh three times after his two touchdown passes. With the Sun Devils trailing 15-

6, Michigan had to punt from deep in its territory late in the second quarter. The Devils took a fair catch on their own 40.

On the third play after the punt, Van Raaphorst flipped a short screen pass that his tailback, Darryl Harris, took 19 yards behind good escort blocking. Harris, the game's leading rusher with 109 yards, had a total of 34 receiving. Four plays later, from the Michi-

gan 4, Van Raaphorst threw to Hill for the first Arizona State touchdown just 29 seconds before the Schembechler's Wolverines, half ended. Bostrom's extra point The Sun Devils took the second

half kickoff and drove 80 yards in Rose Bowl games that a Schem-bechler Michigan team had lost. 15 plays for the go-shead touch-

Nebraska offense by rusing for 64 yards on 16 carries and scoring two second-half touchdowns. LSU, a 5-point underdog, scored in the opening and closing minutes of the game, but was mable to score in a 55-minute span in between. (UPI, AP) Tale of 2 Quarterbacks For Jets-Browns Game

By Rick Warner The Associated Press NEW YORK - One is a sorearmed substitute, the other a hometown hero. But quarterbacks Pat

NFL PLAYOFFS

Ryan and Bernie Kosar were get-

ting equal billing for the New York Jets' AFC semifinal playoff game against the Cleveland Browns on

Ryan, who bruised his right arm in the Jets' 35-15 wild-card victory over the Kansas City Chiefs, again had the starting nod over slumping Ken O'Brien. Ryan has had a chronic arm problem since 1984. "My arm's always stiff," he said.

"I get used to it."
Kosar, a second-year pro who
grew up 60 miles (about 100 kilo-

meters) from Cleveland, led the Browns to the Central Division title of the American Football Con-"The one thing about Bernie is

he's an extremely intelligent young man," said Marty Schottenheimer, Cleveland's coach. "People talk about, Well, he doesn't look very pretty doing it.' That may be the case, but you don't get any bonus points for looking pretty doing

In the National Football Conference playoff game Saturday, the Washington Redskins were visiting the Chicago Bears. On Sunday, the New York Giants play host to the San Francisco 49ers and the New England Patriots visit the Denver

The Browns approached the playoffs with more confidence than last year, when they entered the postseason with an 8-8 record and lost to the Miami Dolphins.

"It would hurt a lot more [to lose] this year," Schottenheimer said. "The stakes are higher because we really feel we are a cham-pionship team. We don't expect to walk off the field losers this time." Kosar, the former University of Miami star, said the Browns' of-

"Last year, we were one-dimensional," he said. "This year, we're

fense is more diversified this sea-

50-50 run and pass." Although he's not very mobile, Kosar is difficult to sack.

"He's doing a good job of getting rid of the ball," said Jerry Holmes, a Jets cornerback. "It throws off

your timing."

Ryan threw for 153 yards and three touchdowns against the Chiefs, but the key to the Jets' offense is the running back Freeman

McNeil.
"He's like a Walter Payton," Schottenheimer said. "Every time he has the ball in his hands he's

capable of making the big play. It's like sitting on a keg of dynamite and hoping it doesn't go off."

If the Browns concentrate too

much on McNeil, Ryan will look for his wide receivers, Wesley Walker and Al Toon. "If they're closing underneath,

we'll go deep to keep them honest,"

In Chicago, the Redskins will have to battle the ferocious Bears' defense with a banged up offensive line. Joe Jacoby, a tackle, has a broken bone in his right hand while Russ Grimm, a guard, has a bruised rib case and an assortment of nagging injuries.

Jacoby jokes about his injury,

which will force him to wear a cast on his hand. "On the positive side," he said,

"this cuts down my chances of holding by 50 percent." Grimm said the Redskins don't

plan to alter their offense against the Bears, who set a National Football League record for fewest points allowed in a 16-game sea-"We don't vary our offense to

who we're playing," he said. "It got us to the playoffs, so we're not going to make any drastic

changes."
On Sunday, the 49ers and Patriots will try to avenge regular-season losses.

San Francisco led 17-0 at halftime before the Giants rallied for a 21-17 victory. Denver also rallied in the second half to beat New England, 27-20.

Texas A&M defenders during the Buckeyes' 28-12 victory.

Tung 3-8-1-23, Teros A&AA, Nurrev 13-31-6-143, Stump 1-2-0-(minus 7). Receiving: Chio State, Herris 6-188, Certer 4-61, Holland 1-37, Copper 1-18, Ross 1-5, Teros A&AA, Bernstine 4-99, Wolfer 3-35, Wootside 3-

esbraske 8 18 7 73—36 LSU—williams 1 run (Brewndyke kick) Neb—FG Klein 42 Neb—Knox 1 run (Klein kick) Neb—Knox 1 run (Klein kick)

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ASU—PG vostrom at Mich—Herbauch 2 run (Gillette kick) ASU—Hill 4 post from Van Roaphorst (Van-ASU—Hill 4 post from Van Roaphorst (Van-

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Ohio State Picks Off Texas A&M in Cotton Bowl Over all, the two defensive units

DALLAS - Ohio State intercepted live passes by Kevin Murray, returning two for touchdowns, to rout Texas A&M, 28-12, in the first Cotton Bowl appearance by a third quarter, Chris Spielman, an- the Ohio State coach. team from the Big Ten Conference.

other linebacker, stretched the Minray, a redshirt junior, was off-target throughout the game. He off-target throughout the game. He tercepting a Murray pass and runthrew only eight interceptions in 11 ming it back 24 yards for a touch- sive formations in the game that it record set by Byron (Whizzer)

regular-scason games. After starring in last year's Cotburn, he was the player of the year man in the third period. in the Southwest Conference this season, completing 61 percent of a few seconds into the second quarhis passes and averaging more than ter, when Jim Karsatos, the quar-

remaining in the game and racing tackles between them.
49 yards for the final score. "It was a great exhibit."

down.

ton Bowl, a 36-16 victory over Au- 6 on a 3-yard run by Vince Work-Ohio State's first score had come

terback, capped an 80-yard drive 220 yards a game. Extrack, capped an 80-yard drive
But Thursday, Michael Kee, an
Ohio State linebacker, insured the touchdown run.

victory by picking off a Murray Kee and Spielman led the Ohio pass with just under three minutes. State defense with 18 unassisted intercepted eight passes on the day,

had not used during the regular Ohio State boosted its lead to 21- season. He said the Buckeyes knew Murray "would rather throw the ball than run." He added: "I think

he was a little frustrated." Mmray said: "It wasn't anything they were doing. It was misreading from my part. A couple of times ! threw the ball down there and just didn't see the white jerseys."

ckles between them.

"It was a great exhibition of de"It was a great exhibition of de"It was a great exhibition of de-In the opening moments of the fensive football," said Earle Bruce, five interceptions from Murray exceeded the previous record of four, White for Colorado in 1938.

The victory gave Ohio State, cochampion of the Big Ten, a 10-3 record. Texas A&M finished at 9-3. Ohio State's victory helped ease

the pain of a 26-24 loss to Michigan that kept the Buckeyes from winning the Big Ten title outright and playing in the Rose Bowl.

Fiesta Bowl Forecast: Vinny, Vidi, Vici other day. The Lions, he said, "are a tremen-As usual, Penn State has not done much more than was necessary to win in an 11-0 regular season. But there is some offensive flair in the playbook. Yes, hard as it is to dous football team. They are extremely tal-

By Ken Denlinger

certainty about this prime-time run for No. 1 here Friday night, one mortal lock regarding Mianni versus Penn State: a famous Italian-American is going to become even more

phy and raves from pro scouts about his being the most gifted collegiate quarterback

disputed pational championships.

Take the kid. Resourceful and dogged as Paterno has many quality helpmates as Testaverde.

and didn't have much of a ground game for support. Herschel Walker (in the 1983 Sugar Bowl) and Marcus Allen (in the 1982 Fiesta Bowl) were the stars of one-dimensional teams with ordinary quarterbacks.

what it did against a team that whipped essentially this same pride of veteran Nittany Lions: Oklahoma

Paterno's vastly underappreciated defensive coach, Jerry Sandusky, concocted a way to frustrate the ground-bound Sooners in the 1986 Orange Bowl. Trouble was, quarterback Jamielle Holieway threw a rare on-target pass that became the 71-yard touchdown that sent Oklahoma toward a 25-10 victory.

Shaffer to 74 yards passing, on 10 completions in 22 tries, and mustered three intercepnions. That was a year ago.

This season, Oklahoma bragged that its defense was as good as any in college football history. Testaverde embarrassed it, completing 21 of 28 passes for 261 yards and four

Heisman Trophy. Many pro scouts rate him a better prospect than John Elway.
Miami has beaten Oklahoma handily the last two seasons, home and away. During their first meeting, the Sooners got only seven points in the first half; during their second

ing even you people, as assute as you are in evaluating talent," Miami Coach Jimmy Johnson told the assembled press wizards the

make few mistakes.

ning all those games because they have a bunch of little old runts that try hard." Penn State has the ground troops to keep

that stall reasonably close to the end zone.

ty. But two fullbacks, Steve Smith and Tim Manoa, are quite good, and Dozier's backup, sophomore Blair Thomas, has game-breaking moves and speed.

fewer interceptions.

Vinny Testaverde

goal kicker - Massimo Manca - for drives

D.J. Dozier has gotten most of the publici-

Shaffer is much improved, completing nearly 56 percent of his passes this year as compared to about 45 percent in 1985. He has thrown one more touchdown pass and three

imagine, Paterno does not think wrinkles are limited to dirty laundry. Witnesses to the Maryland game, at Penn State, got a glimpse of some uncommon razzie-dazzie that might be necessary against the Hurricanes. Or at least useful Dozier took a handoff and drifted back, as though to pass. That's not so unusual, even for the Lions. Except this time the receiver was the quarterback, Shaffer. Maryland's defense stopped the play before Dozier could throw the ball: Penn State watchers were stimued nonetheless. Miami's defense is exceptionally young almost baby-like at a few positions, and perhaps vulnerable to trickery. There are two primary theories about what Paterno will do against Testaverde: he will gamble on defense, shoot some linebackers and safeties; or he will rush very few players and rely on downfield coverage.

The guess here is that he chooses the latter, for these reasons: Testaverde's arm and Penn State's lack of size and speed at the corners. "Penn State almost never has great secondary people," a National Football League scoul said. "They don't this year, either."

Probably, the Lions will employ what might be called cautious gambling. They might send some defenders from strange angles, because that worked for Tennessee last year against Miami in the Sugar Bowl. More likely, the Lions will allow Miami to march, rather than race, down the field. That will let them gather, eventually, an important

friend: the back line of the end zone. That would force Testaverde to throw in the most constricted space possible. And Miami missed one more field goal than it made this season.

The Hurricanes were whispered as being fumble prone, but they lost the same number as Penn State: 10. The Lions were supposed to be less polite on the field, what with that fight during the Pitt game and a lot of personal fouls. But Miami was penalized 17 more times, 85 in all.

fan's scheduling, however. He was able to watch his Sun Devils in Pasadena, and even spend another night in California if he chose, before flying back to catch the national championship live.

Cris Carter of Ohio State goes up to catch a pass between

SCOREBOARD Football

U.S. College Bowl Summaries Fullwood 4 run (Knoop kick)

Aub—Fullwood 4 run (Knoep kick)
Aub—Spielv, Peers sockled in end zone
teaffvicind Switthics
liceshine; Auburn, Fullwood 28-155. Horris
12-31, Jessis 19-22, Belton 19-1, Ages 27, Joseph
Jé, Marr 26, Berser 4-Iminus 31). Southers
Cottlernia, Holf 9-34. Knight 8-9. Emanuel 3-4.
Peetle 15-(minus 3).
Peetle; Auburn, Burser 8-18-2-95. Southers
Cottlernia, Peetle 12-30-4-113, Tomer 0-10-1 kick)
Neb-Knox 1 run (kick falled)
LSU-Moss 34 pass from Hadson (Lee s
from Hadson) Receiving: Auburn, Rooves 3-22, Gainous 2-

Receiving: Auburn, Resves 3-21, Commun. dt, Pullwood 2-15, Herris 1-2, Southern Collifor-nia, Affhotter 6-66, White 1-17, Jockson 1-6, McKee 1-8, Green 1-8, Tanner 1-4, Knight 1-2, COTTON
Oble State
Texas AAM
AAM-FG State 36
CSU-Korsates 3 run (Frantz Mck)
ABM-FG State 44
DEU-Spielmon 24 interception (Fings)

ALM-Vick 2 run (poss foiled) OSU-Kee 49 interception return (Frentz kick) tedivision Statistics
Resides: Onto State, Cooper 13-55, Workmag. 13-65, Bryont 2-3, Korsans 4-2, Tubo 2(miles St, Holland 2-1minus 15). Texas A&M,
Vick 26-113, Woodslat 11-32, Alurrary 71Vick 26-113, Woodslat entine 1-6, Sernstine 1-(misus 2).
Penting: Ohio Store, Karagos 10-21-3-195.

Hockey

Petrtok Division

Table Towns

NHL Standings WALES CONFERENCE

1).
Pessies: Michigen. Norboush 13-23-3-172.
Arisono State, Von Rosshonti 16-36-0-193.
Receiving: Michigen. Morris 4-47.
McMuritry 3-59, G. White 3-23. Jokisch 1-22. Hispans 1-15, Perryman 1-4, Arizona State, Cax 6-104, Hill 4-30, Harris 2-34, Galilmere 1-11, Koss 1-10. Garrett 1-4. Oklo-Tillmon 77 run (Loshor kick)
Oklo-Tillmon 77 run (Loshor kick)
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Oklo-Holleway 2 run (Loshor kick)
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THUREDAY'S RESULT
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19, Subbarah (on Assista) 13-10-0-33;
Persbarah (on Assista) 13-10-0-33;
Ingitin (on Resusso) 7-15-10-1-30.

America's Cup (At Freezente, Australia) CHALLENGER ELIMINATION (Semifinals: Best of Seven)

Friday's Results New Zealand, Chris Dickson, del. Franch

Tom Blackeller, 43 seconds.

Series Results

Dec. 28: New Zestand def. French Klas
(2:46), Dec. 38: New Zestand def. French Klas
(2:40), Dec. 38: New Zestand def. French Klas
(3:13), Joss, 2: New Zestand def. Presch Klas
(3:13), Joss, 2: New Zestand def. Presch Klas
New Zestand wint series 4-0.

Dec. 28: Stors & Stripes def. USA (3:02), Dec. 38:
Stors & Stripes def. USA (3:02), Dec. 38:
Stors & Stripes def. USA (3:02), Joss, 2: Stors &
Stripes def. USA (3:02), Joss, 2: Stors &
Stripes def. USA (3:02), Joss, 2: Stors &
Stripes def. USA (3:02), Joss, 2: Stors &
Stripes def. USA (3:02), Best play stripes def.

Stripes def. USA: Stors & Stripes withs profes

Stripes def. USA; Story & Stripes wins sorte DEFENDER ELIMINATION

individual Sestatica Rushing: Nebrosko, Knot 14-4, Torrior 20-43, Knetin 6-22, Herbet 3-25, K. Janes 6-20, Dal-ion 2-7, Brissen 5-4, Claryton 1-4, Rodgers 1-1, Cultisions 54, Williams 12-48, Alerin 7-4, Puller 1-1, Herris 1-0, Hodson 7-(minus 7), DeFrank 1-(minus 14). Passing: Nebrosko, Torrior 11-19-0-18, Bio-ketnon 0-1-0-0, Louisland St., Hadson 14-30-2-Friday's Resolts Kookoburro III, John Murray, del. Australia Roman 6-1-rv. Louisians & Banderus 4-42, R. Senitr 2-24, Müllikun 2-23, Schnitzler 1-18, Koe-ini 1-7, Britson 1-4, Louisians & Dovis 3-44, Mariin 2-19, Magee 2-29, Williams 2-12, Lee 2-4, Mass 1-24, Fuller 1-8, ROSE BOWL (Postelate, California) The Genous, 2:00.
Scherdey's Rocks
Kocksburro III vs. Stack's Radney
Australia IV vs. Kocksburro II
Solurdey's weather forecast; South

winds 14 to 18 knots. Slight swell. Basketball

from kick)
ASU-Hill 1 peas from Van Receptors: NBA Standings EASTERN CONFERENCE ASU—Fe Vostrom 2 Rushles: Michigon, Warris 16-0, Perry-men 5-14 G. White 1-2, Horbough 7-(minus 10). Arbona State, Harris 23-109, Williams 16-09, Dep 2-9, Van Roacherst 7-2, Tupper 1-(minus 16-09). Attentic Division
W L Pct. Gs 20 9 .490 ~-16 14 .533 492 14 15 .483 6 9 21 .300 1119 8 20 .286 1119 Central Division 20 7 341 --

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Scott 11-15 6-6 31, Cooper 7-18 2-2 19, AbdulInhhar 8-10 3-4 19; Vandewegte 9-19 3-3 21, Jobbar 3-10 3-4 17; Vandeweghe 9-19 3-3 21. Drexter 8-20 0-0 14, Passon 6-8 4-4 16. Re-

Washington Post Service
TEMPE, Arizona — There is one absolute

Will Vinny Testaverde put a glorious cap on a career that has fetched a Heisman Tro-

Or will Joe Paterno stride closer to lockstep with the coaching gods? Victory here would give him four unbeaten seasons and two un-

been over the years against big names in big games, he's never faced a quarterback with as Penn State has beaten Dan Marino. But Marino was in his impetuous phase at Pitt -

Miami seems superior, in part, because of

Also, Oklahoma limited Penn State's John

That peformance allowed him eventually to become a coat-and-tie receiver, of the

meeting the Sooners got three.

Still, this does not figure to be a rout.

"It's amazing how good Paterno is at fool-

ented. They are a very physical team and they

"That's one reason they've won 22 straight regular season games. They haven't been win-



Testaverde off the field, and a reliable field

Even before kickoff, there has been one odd scene; most of the most devoted football fans in Arizona have left town. That's because Arizona State played Michigan in the Rose Bowl on Thursday, winning 22-15. There is no conflict at all in the serious IT AAR 1

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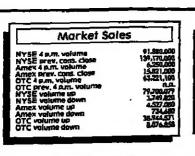
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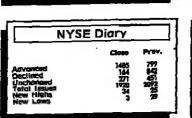
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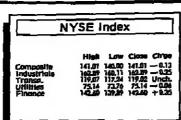
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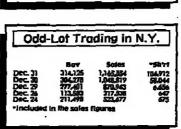
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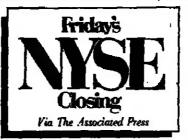
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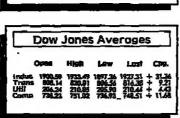




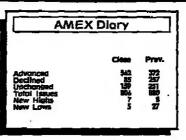


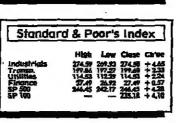




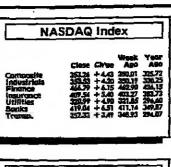


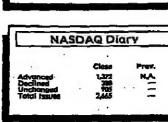
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere

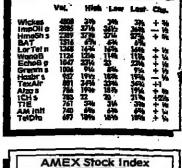




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NYSE Prices Advance Sharply

NEW YORK - Prices on the New York Stock Exchange celebrated the New Year with a sharp advance Friday as rising bond prices boosted investor's spirits.

Futures-linked buying contributed to the gain, but trading was light because many traders turned the New Year holiday Thursday into a four-day weekend.

At the close, the Dow Jones industrial average had jumped 31.36 to 1.927.31. For the week the Dow lost 3.09 points. Gainers outnumbered

losers by about 8 to 1 one among the NYSE issues traded Friday.

About 91.88 million shares changed hands, down from 139.16 million on Wednesday. Stock prices surged early, as bond market

strength spread to stock index futures prices and prompted arbitrageurs to sell futures contracts and buy equities. But traders said some buying was not connected to program trades. Blue chips advanced,

as did stocks that benefit from lower interest Some traders said the market was having a belated New Year's celebration in anticipation of the return to work Monday of many institu-

tional investors with shopping lists for 1987. But analysts also noted that the market un-derwent three days of declines in the first part of the week and was ready for a buying spree. Some traders were not convinced that Fri-

purchasing trend Monday "I'm concerned about the market," said Rob-

*5*3 25 36

3.00 23 15

ert Kahan, head of equity trading at Montgom-ery Securities in San Francisco, "There's a lot of onomic uncertainty."

He predicted that the market would trade in a narrow range during the first quarter of 1987.

"You'll get a lot of these kinds of blips, both up and down, depending on what kind of economic data come out," he said.

Peter Furniss, vice president of equity trading at Smith Barney, Harris Upham, agreed there is cause for concern. He said the market may still be facing an uncertain period as portfolio man-agers try to evaluate the economic picture and hoose stocks likely to be profitable. But he said that for lack of better alternatives, money manas would probably put more funds into equi-, pushing the stock market higher.

Mr. Kahan said oil prices would be a strong short-term influence on stock prices.

"If prices stay at \$18 a barrel or go higher, stocks are in trouble," he said. "If they recede, stocks will go to higher levels."

Public Service of Colorado was the most active NYSE-listed issue, up % to 18%.
BellSouth followed, rising 1% to 59%. Other offspring of the AT&T breakup attracted buying interest. Bell Atlantic jumped 2% to 69%, Ameritech leaped 2% to 134% and Southwestern Bell climbed 2 to 114%.

Illinois Power was the third-most active issue, edging up % to 29%. Among other rate-sensitive utility issues, Commonwealth Edison rose % to 34%, Niagara Mohawk rose 1/2 to 1714 and Detroit Edison added 1/4 to 1714.

뱮역

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Herald Eribune BUSINESS/FINANCE

Dow Soars 31.36. See Page 8.

Factory Orders

Up 4.1% in U.S.

4 P.M. PRICES

ECONOMIC SCENE

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JANUARY 3-4, 1987

In 1987, Only Cooperation Can Save World Economy

By LEONARD SILK

New York Times Service

EW YORK — The year 1987 will confront the United States, Japan, West Germany and other industrial countries with the necessity of finding solutions to the most dangerous set of problems that the world economy has faced since the end of the 1920s.

Wornies have intensified among economists and business execntives that another breakdown in the system could happen. Yet, paradoxically, the securities markets remain strong reflecting the widespread belief of investors that solutions will be found to the dangers that lie ahead. But skeptics may retort that stock-market confidence also reached a high in 1929, just before the crash.

What solutions are required if the market's confidence is to be

The U.S. budget

deficit has been a

major cause of

world economic

sługgishness.

justified this time? First of all, in a world in which the line has been rubbed out between national and international economies, nations need to work together in their common interest.

For the United States, for its own sake and that of others, this means tackling the budget deficit, which has

caused the misalignment of the dollar and other currencies, aggravated the U.S. trade deficit and drained capital from the rest of the world.

As Jean-Pierre Fitoussi of the University of Paris and Edmund S. Phelps of Columbia University demonstrate in a new study for the Brookings Institution, the budget deficit has been a major cause of the highest rate of unamployment in Western Europe since the Great Depression and of economic sluggishness throughout the world. The study concludes that, though the disturbances transmitted by the United States have begun to moderate, other countries "may have to bargain for further reductions in the budgetary deficits that are still propping up real interest rates in the United States and the world."

But attacking the budget deficit in 1987 poses a dilemma: To hit it too hard might be to plunge the currently weakened U.S. economy into recession. This is particularly feared by the administration and the Federal Reserve because of the high debt-equity ratios of many U.S. corporations and the potential insolvency of many banks. But to fail to cut the deficit at all would be to worsen foreign and domestic fears about the U.S. debt structure and about the fiscal irresponsibility of the administration and Congress. This could cut off capital inflow while it is still needed.

O BREAK OUT of the dilemma means widening the frame of the problem, both domestically and internationally. Within the United States, downward pressures resulting from cutting the deficit need to be offset by an easier monetary policy and lower interest rates. And as the United States moves to put its fiscal affairs in order, other countries need to do more to sustain world economic growth, preferably by cutting their own interest rates. This would make it possible for the United States to lower its rates further without sending the dollar into a free fall that would further imbalance world trade and damage the world

Despite having indicated a willingness to cooperate with the United States on lowering interest rates and using fiscal and monetary policies to spur growth, Japan has released a preliminary 1987-88 budget that provides for little growth over the current budget. And West Germany, the main economic power in Europe, has been holding out, at least until after its Jan. 25 election. A critical question for 1987 is what moves Japan and West Germany will take to stimulate their economies.

The fragility of the economic situation is heightened by the See SCENE, Page 11

Currency Rates

Jan. 2

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Jan. 2

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Interest Rates

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Sources: Banque du Benelus (Brussels); Banca Commi Honale de Poris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IANF Gaebank (ruble), Olher dula inem Reviers and AP.

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Source: Roylers.

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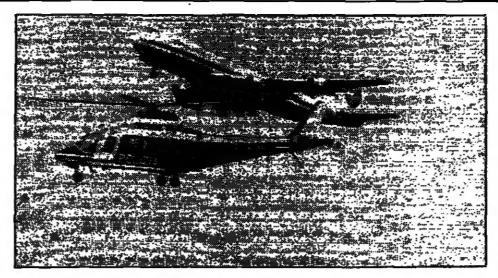
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Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerolic.

Terrorist Alert

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An Italian police belicopter es-corted a Pan Am plane leaving Rome during the summer as a precaution against terrorism. The measure was part of a new security program prompted by an attack by Arab terrorists on Leonardo da Vinci International Airport. A rash of terrorism incidents, as outlined below, made 1986 a disastrous year for the tourism industry.



MAJOR INCIDENTS OVER THE LAST YEAR THAT HAVE MADE AMERICANS RELUCTANT TO TRAVEL ABROAD: DEC JAN FEB MARCH APRIL MAY JUNE JULY AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC MAPRIL 2, ATHENS: An explosion caused by

AND VIENNA: Terrorists throwing hand granades and firing automatic rifles simultaneously attack simultaneously attack the check-in counters for the Israeli airline El Al at the international sirports in Rome and Vienna. The attack leaves 20 dead and

BFEB. AND MARCH, 1986, PARIS: Bomb explosions in a crowder bookstore, in a shopping mall and on the Champs-Elysée, killing two and wounds more than 40 persons.

bomb aboard TWA flight 840 as it begins its descent into Athens at part on a Cairo to Athens journey kills four Americans. MAPRIL 15, TRIPOLI, LIBYA: American jets attack the city in retallation for Libyan terrorist

EAPRIL 28, CHERNOBYL: The Soviet Union announces that an accident at at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant has sent a cloud of radioactivity hundreds of miles over Scandinavia.

ESEPT, 6. KARACHI, PAKISTAN: Hisacker of New York-bound Pan American flight 073 fill 19 and wound dozens when they begin shooting and detonating granades inside the plane's passenger cabin.

ESEPT. 6, ISTANBUL: Arab terrorisks kill more than 20 Jewish worshipers and themselve in a suicide attack on a synagogue in the

SEPTEMBER, PARIS: A wave of terrorist bombing incidents sweeps Paris.

'86: 'The Year That Tourism Will Never Forget'

By Sharon Warren Walsh

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — In the multibillion-

dollar business of tourism, 1986 will be remembered as the year that many in the travel business want to forget.

The events that caused hundreds of thou-

sands of Americans to stay away from Europe and the Mediterranean countries are not the kind of visual images anyone would want to put on a travel poster.

There were the photographs of bodies sprawled near the check-in counters of the Israeli airline El Al after terrorist attacks in the Rome and Vienna airports; of the hole blown in the fuselage of TWA flight 840 as it approached Athens; of wounded passengers lining the hallways of hospitals in Karachi, Pakistan, after hijackers of Pan American flight 073 opened fire with automatic weapons and detonated grenades inside the plane.

As if those incidents weren't enough to keep Americans away, the Chemobyl nuclear accident, a dollar that was worth less abroad and the lure of cheaper gasoline prices in the

United States kept many travelers close to

However, tourism officials point out that as much as 80 percent of their losses were a direct result of fears of terrorism.

No other event has been so disastrous to international travel as terrorism this year, said Douglas Frechtling, director of the U.S. Travel Data Center.

Through August, the number of Americans going to Europe was down 24 percent com-pared with 1985, according to the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration, a division of the Commerce Department.

Some foreign countries saw the number of U.S. visitors, who spend more than tourists from any other country, plummet by as much as 50 percent. While it is difficult to ascertain the cumulative loss, it is clear that some

countries lost billions of dollars.

The major airlines with routes to Europe were particularly hard hit. Pan Am, for example, attributed a \$300 million drop in revenue to the impact of terrorism and, less so, to the explosion at Chemobyl.

Key to much of the lost European business were the events of April — the TWA bombing, the U.S. attack on Libya and the Chernobyl nuclear accident. Each event dealt a blow to the U.S. public consciousness while most people were making plans for summer travel.

The events prompted widespread cancella-tions. "It was as if a farmer lost his crops for the entire year," said a Pan Am spokesman. No one got out unscathed."

Certainly, no one escaped in the group-tour business, perhaps the hardest-hit seg-ment of the tourism industry.

By the fall, when things started getting better, "it was too late for the group-travel business," said Robert Whitley, president of the U.S. Tour Operators Association. He estimated that travel by school groups, group tours and business-incentive trips was down as much as 60 percent for the year.

At least 24 tour operators went out of business in 1986, he said. Even if things improve overall in international travel, the ness will have a longer road to recovery See TOURISM, Page 11

In November WASHINGTON - Orders to Construction U.S. factories for manufactured goods soared 4.1 percent in No-vember from October, the biggest **Expenditures** increase in two years, the govern-ment reported Friday. However,

the gain was attributed to a huge 107.9-percent increase in demand for military equipment.

Excluding the big jump in the volatile weapons category, factory orders rose 1.3 percent in November after a 1.6-percent decline the previous month, the Commerce

Deapriment said. The department also revised October orders to a decline of 3.5 percent from the previously report-

ed 3.6-percent drop.

The overall November increase exceeded most analysts' expectations and was the best monthly performance since a 4.4-percent rise in November 1984.

The 107.9-percent rise in military orders was the biggest in more than 12 years, since a 140.2 percent jump in August 1974.

The strength came from heavy demand for military aircraft and pushed military orders to \$10.4 bil-bon, the highest monthly total since March. Arms orders had fallen 43.4 percent in October.

The key category of non-defense capital goods showed a 6.4-percent rise in November, erasing a 4.6-

percent October drop.

Analysts have said that business spending to expand and modernize production facilities would probably spurt upward through December as U.S. companies rushed to take delivery on capital equipment before Jan. I, when the new tax law took effect.

The department said two-thirds of the increase in orders occurred in the durable-goods sector, which includes military equipment; it rose by 5.5 percent in November. In an advance report 10 days ago, the government had put the in-

Declined 0.7%

WASHINGTON — Spending for new construction fell 0.7 percent in November compared with October, to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$377 billion, the U.S. Commerce Department said Friday.

The department also revised its October figure to show an 0.8-percent fall instead of a 1.6percent gain. New construction that month was at a rate of

Through November, \$347.4 billion of new construction was put in place, a 6-percent in-crease over the like 1985 period. The fall in construction spending, which was in line with most predictions, reflected

declines in both private and

public building outlays.

crease in durable goods, items expected to last three or more years.

at a slightly higher 5.9 percent. Within the major industry cate-gories, orders for transportation equipment rose 15.9 percent. But without a big increase in military orders, demand in the transportation category would have fallen 6.3

Orders in the machinery category, which includes computers, fell 1.2 percent while the heavy-indus-

try category of machinery showed a robust 12.2-percent rise.

Orders for nondurable goods rose 2.5 percent, to \$91.15 billion, after having fallen 1.9 percent in October October.

(AP. Reuters)

As Prices Soar Again, Brazilians Are Declaring the Cruzado Plan Dead

By Alan Riding New York Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO - After what one local economist called "a hiatus of generalized happiness," Brazilians appear to be rapidly losing faith in the anti-inflation program decreed by the government last cized the price freeze at its inception.

Only a few months ago, when a price freeze stimu-lated wild consumer spending, the country seemed entranced by the promise of "zero inflation."

But price increases running at an annual rate of 70 percent in November and December have forced the government to revive a recently discarded "indexa-tion" system linking interest rates and wages to

As a final burst of Christmas spending gave way to the New Year, the meltdown of the price freeze was elso at hand. Some products doubled in price during the New Year's holidays and others, including meat and eggs, are available mainly on the black market through payment of an illegal premium.

One immediate consequence of the wave of economic uncertainty is that the country's finance minister, Dilson Funaro, whose identification with the Cruzado Plan against inflation had won him enormous popularity, is now the target of bitter criticism.

intense speculation that he may soon be replace "The Cruzado Plan is dead," said Affonso Celso

ized inflationary infection affecting all vital organs, stimulating the spread of indexation,' the same tumor that was so brilliantly removed on Feb. 28," he said. Other economists, bankers and businessmen have criticized the government for maintaining the boom

provoked by frozen prices until after nationwide elections on Nov. 15. They charge that this move not only disrupted the domestic economy, but also created financial prob-

lems on the eve of crucial negotiations to restructure Brazil's \$110 billion foreign debt, the largest in the developing world. Economic growth estimated at more than 11 percent in 1986 sucked in imports and found a home for

than \$1 billion as recently as July to little over \$100 year. million in November and December.

At the same time, foreign-exchange reserves tum-bled to about \$5 billion, from \$11 billion, in just 12 noting that its main legacy was to strengthen "the

His offer to resign was rejected by President José months. "This was an external crisis entirely made in Samey in late November, but there is once again Brazil," one economist noted acidly. Brazil," one economist noted acidly.
"The curious thing," said Roberto Campos, a sena-

by rapid growth and redistribution of income.

The turning-point came Nov. 21 when the administration finally moved to slow down the economy by sharply raising prices and taxes for a number of goods and services.

Coming just six days after the governing party won stunning victory in the mid-term elections thanks to the popularity of the price freeze, the so-called Cruzado Plan II provoked angry protests and even an attempt by the labor movement to paralyze the country in a general strike Dec. 12.

Arguing that the increases were "necessary adjustments" as the economy moved from a price freeze to products once destined for export, with the result that price controls, Mr. Funaro has insisted that Brazil can the monthly trade surplus fell from an average of more still avoid both inflation and recession in the coming

In an article this week, though, the finance minister

Yet, even among businessmen who profited handtor and former planning minister, "is that the popula-tion really believed a simple decree freezing prices recognize the need for deflationary measures, the could result in a miracle that has been sought for Sarney administration is perceived to have done too

Further, since the Cruzado Plan II, private-sector confidence has not been restored. "One gets the impression that the government is disorientated by what's going on," a well-placed foreign banker said "It has no coherent policy, its credibility has gone. It announced this week that interest rates would only be indexed for January and February, but no one believes

Officials said the government acted to protect real interest rates for savings accounts and treasury bonds and to bring down nominal interest rates, which were

running at around 240 percent last month. They also conceded that wages would automatically increase when accumulated inflation since February

1986 reaches 20 percent, probably later this month. The government's hope is that it can bring order to the economy before the first anniversary of the Cruzado Plan by signing a "social pact" with business and labor groups aimed at curbing price increases and wage demands.

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RIYADH — Saudi Arabia has announced it will have to dip into its reserves to meet its \$45.3 billion budget for fiscal 1987.

It marks the first time that Sandi Arabia, the world's largest exporter of crude oil, conceded a need to use part of its \$90 billion in reserves to meet a deficit, which is projected at about \$14 billion.

The Saudis, who announced the 1987 budget on Wednesday, said oil sales would account for nearly 56 percent of revenue, or \$17.4 bilfrom operations of petrochemical plants and oil companies owned by

The budget, issued by royal decree, came after the kingdom twice acknowledged last year that it could not make assumptions about future income because of the instability of the world oil market. A ghat in the world oil market

sent prices plummeting to less than \$10 a barrel at one point in 1986. The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries agreed in December to a 7-percent cut, with prices to be boosted to \$18 by Feb. 1. The Sandi quota was slashed to 4.13 million barrels a day. In 1980, the kingdom's oil reve-

nue was estimated at \$100 billion, or 87.6 percent of overall income. Saudi Arabia then produced about 11 million barrels a day. The Saudi budget for fiscal 1987, which began Jan. 1, indicated that

the kingdom projects an output of less than 4 million barrels a day, on the basis of an oil price of \$18 a Defense and security outlays, with the largest allocation of \$16.2 billion, were cut 5.9 percent from a

Demand for McDonnell Jet Doubted

By Agis Salpukas New York Times Service

NEW YORK — By leaping into the production of a new jumbo jet, McDonnell Douglas Corp. is entering a growth mar-ket, but one that may not yield big profits, according to analysts.

"My gut feeling is that they will sell enough airplanes to break even and not much more," said Howard Mager, an aerospace analyst for Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette in New York.

Analysts said the MD-11 air-craft, which McDonnell gave the go-ahead to on Monday, would be ideal for many airlines, particularly those that fly to intentational destinations from "secondary hubs," such as Chicago or Dallas, rather than from primary gateways like New York.

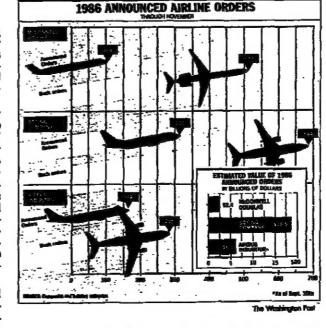
The MD-11, although based on McDonnell Douglas's three-engine DC-10, will be more fuelefficient and have a flying range of up to 8,870 miles (14,370 kilometers), an increase of more than 30 percent.

It will also carry up to 405 passengers, compared with a maximum of 380 for the DC-10, and will have an advanced cockpit requiring only a two-man crew, compared with three for the DC-10. Hans Plickert, an acrospace

analyst for E.F. Hutton, said that foreign carriers flying the DC-10, which was introduced in 1971, lack a logical choice when they seek to upgrade their fleet. But he said, "The question is, are there really enough aircraft

Douglas to make money on it?" James Worsham, the president of Douglas Aircraft division of McDonnell Douglas, said the

in demand for McDonnell



company expects to sell about 17A, for the U.S. Air Force, The 350 of the planes by the year \$3 billion development program 2000

plant in Long Beach, California, he said that 12 customers had placed 52 orders and 40 options for the new plane, and the com-pany was negotiating with 17 more customers.

Two of the customers, he said, are UAL Inc., which owns United Airlines, and AMR Corp., the parent of American Airlines.

Since the new plane is a deriv-ative of the DC-10, development costs are estimated to be about \$500 million, a modest amount compared with the cost of developing a new plane. In addition, McDonnell 53 billion development program for that plane may produce some indirect cost savings on the MD-11, Mr. Mager said. Carriers whose DC-10 fleets

are aging are expected to be prime customers for the new air-McDonnell Douglas can ex-

pect tough competition from Airbus Industrie, the European consortium, which said it would push ahead with plans to develop its long-range A-340 jetliner. The British and West German

governments, which have been asked to come up with about \$1.5 billion in loans to finance the development of the A-340, have been concerned that the market Douglas is expecting to produce a new transport plane, the C-port two new long-range aircraft.

Franc Falls to New Low **Against Deutsche Mark**

PARIS - The Bank of France raised interest rates sharply for the sive record low against the Deutsche mark.

ruled out a tightening of exchange controls to protect the currency. The central bank raised its key intervention rate to 8 percent from

74 percent, effectively pushing up rates throughout French money Bankers and stockbrokers said the move reflected despening strains on the economy from a 16day-old strike by railroad workers,

exacerbated by a weak dollar, which had triggered a run of capital into West Germany. On the Paris bourse, several billion francs were wiped off share values. The bourse index lost 2.24

percent and losses outnumbered

gains by more than 6 to 1. Foreign-exchange dealers said the interest-rate rise came too late to bolster the franc in Paris before the weekend.

The franc was fixed at 3.3120 to the mark, down from 3.3093 before the New Year holiday.

That is close to the 3.3303 level at which, under the European Monetary System, the central bank must

intervene to support it. The EMS links the currencies of West Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Denmark, Ireland, Belgium and Luxembourg in float-

That was the first time the rate had 1985.

been raised since the franc crisis of

March 1982. On Dec. 30, as the franc came second time in a week on Friday as under increasing pressure, the the franc fell to its fourth succesven-day repurchase rate to 8¼ per-But Finance Ministry officials sets an upper indicator for money-

Dollar Volume Of 1986 Issues **Breaks Record**

NEW YORK - Falling interest rates sent the volume of corporate securities offerings to a record high in 1986, and Salomon Brothers Inc. was the lead underwriter for the fourth consecutive year.

Total dollar volume of securities sold in the United States and abroad by U.S. companies nearly doubled last year to \$318.4 billion from the previous record of \$171.5 billion in 1985, said IDD Information Services, a corporate finance research firm.

Most of the gain came in the U.S. market, where volume more than doubled to about \$220 billion, IDD said Thursday.

The record was expected, IDD announced in July that U.S. companies had raised nearly as much money, \$165 billion, with stock and bond offerings in the first half of 1986 as they had in all of 1985.

Although Salomon Brothers was The money-market intervention again the top underwriter among rate was last raised, by a quarter of investment banking firms in 1986, a percentage point, on Dec. 16 managing \$53.6 billion, or 16.8 perwhen the franc started to come under pressure for a devaluation. share dipped from 20.1 percent in

Markets Closed

Sources: Reuters, Bank of Takyo, Com-merzbank, Créali Lyamans

Markets were closed Friday in Japan, Switzerland, South Africa, South Korea and Taiwan for holidays. Some commodities exchanges also were closed in France, Britain and the United States.



CALL STORY COME TO THE SECOND STORY STORY

U.S. Again Lowers Price Of Japanese-Made Chips

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For the second quarter in a row, the U.S. Commerce Department has lowered the minimum prices at which Japanese manufacturers can self computer chips in the United States, according to analysts and indus-

try sources.

The prices, which became effective Thursday, were not released by the department.

But industry sources said it had lowered the minimum prices for 256K, D-RAMs, or dynamic random access memory chips, by 50 cents, to S2.50; the minimum for Eproms, or erasable programmable read-only memory chips by 50 cents, to \$5.50; and one megabit chips, which carry one million bytes of information, by \$9 to \$12.

The prices were established under an agreement between the United States and Japan that was intended to prevent the Japanese from selling chips below cost, a practice known as dumping

dumping.

When the agreement went into effect in July, the Commerce Department set prices artificially high because it did not have complete infor-mation on production costs, analysts said.

African Oil Producers To Form Bloc in Lagos

LAGOS — Ten African oil-producing countries will meet in Lagos this month to launch a consultative group called the African Hydrocarbon Association, a spokesman for the Nigerian oil industry said Friday.

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leum Corp. said that representatives of Nigeria, Gabon, Algeria, Libya, Angola, Cameroun, Congo. Tunisia, Egypt and Benin would meet Jan. 26-27 to form the group. Nigeria, Gabon, Algeria and Libya belong to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, the others do

The meeting will be preceded by a session of experts from the 10 countries Jan. 23-24, he added.

The inauguration of the African Hydrocar-bon Association was twice scheduled in Lagos last year and twice postponed. The group has been pushed by Nigeria, Africa's largest oil producer, which has described it as a "continental forum for consultation, dialogue and meaningful cooperation."

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Yeutter Says U.S. Trade Deficit Will Remain High in December

WASHINGTON — Clayton K. Yeutter, the U.S. trade representative, said Friday that he expected another unusually high U.S. trade deficit for December, similar to the record reported for November, but added that he felt improvement would come early this year.

He said the \$19.2 billion deficit in November,

which was announced Wednesday, "will prove to be an aberration." The deficit reflected shipments made to beat tax changes that came into effect on Jan. 1 as well as an increase in customs processing of imports, he said.

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Currency Options

France Expects Output Of Industries to Drop

PARIS — French industrial output is likely to fall in the near term, reflecting weak demand for capital goods and semi-finished products, the National Stanistics Institute said Friday.

The institute's latest monthly poll of industrial managers showed weak demand in December in nearly all sectors other than consumer goods and cars. For these two sectors, demand was buoyed by low stock levels and improving export markets. This stabilized overall industrial output last month.

utout last month. The poll, which did not take into account the saverse effects of the current rail strike, showed that managers expected an increase in stocks of

capital goods and a slowing in activity at French oil refineries.

In the capital goods sector, only the electronic and electrical materials industries were moving against the trend, reporting rising dand production, the institute said.

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Japanese Firm Buys U.S. Winery

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CUPERTINO, California —
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California winery.
The winery became known internationally at a 1976 tasting competition in Paris in which it placed
fifth, beating some of France's
most famous wines.
Terms were not disclosed. Ot-

Terms were not disclosed. Ot-suka is a \$1.5 billion concern that also sells nutritional products.

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The International Herald Tribune. Bringing the World's Most Important News to the World's Most Important Audience.

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Rio Tinto Zinc PLC of Britain
1.18 billion pesetas the previous and Union Explosivos Rio Tinto year. Its profitable gold and silver SA, the Spanish mining concern, SA, the Spanish chemicals conoperations failed to offset losses in creditors that it cannot meet payment on its debt, which is estimated at more than 20 billion pesetas (about \$153 million).

"Low copper prices have forced us to make this decision," said a company spokesman, Eduardo Ezama. 'We are unable to generate funds and have sought deferment on our debt. We have notified the banks and are awaiting their reac-

Mr. Ezama said the company had not filed for bankruptcy.

Fermenta Shares

Until Probe Ends

STOCKHOLM - Shares in

Swedish biotechnology group Fermenta AB will not be traded

until the Stockholm bourse has

finished an investigation into

the company's dealings, the chairman of the exchange,

Fermenta shares were sus-

pended on Dec. 14. The compa-

ny's auditors said Tuesday that

up to 500 million kronor (\$73.5

million) of business had been

falsely registered, practically wiping out the 1986 profit fore-cast of 700 million kronor.

The company's founder and chairman, Egyptian-born Re-faat el-Sayed, has lost control of

the company to his creditors.

investigated,

Allegations of insider trading

within Fermenta are also being

Bengt Ryden, said Friday.

Will Not Trade

glomerate, each have a 49-percent remaining 2 percent is owned by the Spanish bank Banco Urquijo Union SA.

The spokesman said the crisis was caused by depressed world copper prices and the cost of extracting low-grade ore at the company's mines, which are situated in Huelva in southern Spain and Galicia in the northwest.

Rio Tinto had a loss of 5 billion pesetas in 1986 following a loss of

the company's 1986 copper output stake in Rio Tinto Minera. The of 44,000 metric tons (48,500 short tons).

> Mr. Ezama said Rio Tinto planned to temporarily lay off 900 of its 2,500 employees and to halt copper production for up to 18 months. Negotiations with unions will begin next week, he said.

In September, miners struck Rio Tinto after it decreed a temporary stoppage in production. The regional government forced the com-

Vons, Allied Supermarkets To Merge, Sell Some Outlets

LOS ANGELES -- Vons Cos., a closely held company that operates 190 supermarkets and drug stores in California and Nevada, said Friday that it planned to merge into and take control of the smaller Allied Supermarkets Inc. of Detroit in a transaction valued at \$700 mil-

Under the agreement, Allied's Great Scott! supermarkets and Family Drug stores in the Detroit area would be sold to their managers, the companies said.

Vons's current shareholders would receive \$132.1 million cash and 13.3 percent of Allied's com-

The merger would leave Vons in control of the Allied corporate "shell," whose 10 million outstanding shares would be traded on the New York Stock Exchange. The shares closed at \$8.25 late Friday, up \$1.125 for the day.

The new company would be called The Vons Cos.

Allied's managers, headed by chairman and chief executive, David Page, would buy all of Allied operating stores, including Abner Wolf Wholesale operations in Michigan, for about \$46 million in cash and debt, plus the assumption of more than \$20 million in liabil-

Vons, a leading supermarket chain in Southern California, had 1986 revenues of nearly \$3 billion. Allied is one of the largest retail and wholesale food markets in the Detroit metropolitan area, with 1986 revenues of \$386 million. Bayerische Hypotheken & Wechsel-Bank has intro-duced nine French blue-chip shares onto the Munich bourse: supermarket chain Ste. Carrefour, travel agent Club Méditerranée SA, optical equipment maker Essi-lor International, commetic concern L'Oreal, tire mak-

The small group of private inves-tors that has owned Vons since 1985 has wanted to recapitalize the market chein and take it public "onickly, in one fell swoop" by merging with a publicly traded company, said Roger Stangelove.

Allied Stores Is Seeking to Raise \$1 Billion

WASHINGTON - Allied Stores Corp., which was taken over by Campean Corp. in November, filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commissions Friday for securities offerings that would raise more than \$1 billion to cover costs

stemming from the merger.
Allied also disclosed that Edward J. DeBartolo, Campean's chief rival in the battle for Allied. had screed to lend Campeau \$150 million and would have an option to acquire a 35-percent stake in Allied if he added \$60 million to

said Mr. DeBartolo, a shopping center developer based in Youngstown, Ohio, agreed on Tuesday to buy five shopping centers from Al-

lied on March 31, 1987, for \$400 lied by Campean became effective million in cash and assumed debt. Thursday.

The disclosures were made in SEC filings in which Allied said it planned to offer \$600 million of senior subordinated debentures due in 1999, \$200 million of senior notes due in 1997 and \$250 million worth of cumulative exchangeable preferred stock, Series A. Ten million shares would be offered.

Boston Corp., would be used to repay an \$865 million bridge loan from a First Boston subsidiary and pert of a \$935 million loan from the bid and accented one from the bid accented one from the bid and accented one from the bid accented on syndicate of banks that were used by Campeau in its \$4.3 billion takeover of Allied, the company said.

It followed a battle for control in which Mr. Dellartolo made an unsuccessful attempt to acquire Allied at the request of its management, which was trying to fend off Campeau's hostile offer.

Allied is based in New York and owns 684 stores, including the Bonwit Teller, Brooks Brothers and Ann Taylor chains.

pert of a \$935 million loan from a DeBartolo and Paul A. Bilzerian, a California investor, for \$67 a share.

When Campeau acquired the

vestors during times of uncertainty about the dollar, eased back in vol-

atile trading in New York but re-mained above \$400.

HWT Directors Back New Offer By Bell Group

MELBOURNE - Directors of Herald & Weekly Times Ltd. recommended Friday that shareholders accept an improved takeover offer from Robert Holmes à Court's Bell

Mr. Hoimes à Court's offer of an indicated 2.02 billion Australian dollars (\$1.34 billion) exceeded an offer for the media giant from Rupert Murdoch's News Corp. Mr. Murdoch said the recommendation of HWT directors "defied logic."

The HWT chairman, John Dahlsen, said in a letter to the Melbourne Stock Exchange that directors would recommend to shareholders acceptance of Mr. Holmes à Court's offer of 13.50 dollars a share. Mr. Holmes à Court set a deadline of Friday evening when his offer, made through the Bell subsidiary J.N. Taylor Holdings Ltd., was increased Thurs-day from 13 dollars a share. Mr. Murdoch offered 12 dol-

lars a share, a bid HWT initially recommended to shareholders pending a better rival offer. The latest HWT recommendation was also conditional on there being no better offer.

COMPANY NOTES

er Michelin & Cie., champagne and cognac company Moët Hennessy, glass concern Cie. de Saint-Gobain,

mineral-waters group Source Percier SA and electron-ic concern Telémécanique Electrique.

British & Commonwealth Shipping Co. said 203.86
million shares, or 87 percent, of shares have been
tendered in its £677.5 million (about \$997 million) bid

for Exco International PLC. The bid was made in

Morgan Genranty Trust Co. of New York has noti-fied Britoil PLC that the bank holds 13.2 percent of

the British concern's shares through American Depos-

itary Receipts. Morgan's previously disclosed ADR stake was 12.2 percent.

Canada Safeway Ltd. is to buy 23 Woodward's Food Floors stores in British Columbia and Alberta from

Woodward Stores Ltd. for 50 million to 55 million

Chartwell Group Ltd. has acquired ICF Inc. for an undisclosed amount of cash and notes. ICF makes and

imports architect-designed furniture. Hoechst Ag, the West German chemicals group, will

continue to be 25-percent owned by Kuwait, that

country's oil minister, Ali Al-Khalifa Al-Sabah, said

in Bonn. He said that, despite Kuwait's need for

additional revenue because of lower oil income, the

country would not cut foreign investments, and might

Canadian dollars (\$36 million to \$39.8 million).

TOURISM: For Travel Industry, Terrorism Made 1986 a Year to Forget (Continued from first finance page) business was down as much as 75 In Britain, the picture was a bit because of the extra lead time need of the Extra lead time need of the Lialian Hotel that traditionally depend on U.S.

ed to make reservations for groups,

And travel agencies, many of them already in precarious positions because of the lower commissions in a deregulated U.S. airline industry, were also big losers in the

For Dan Bohan, vice president of Omega World Travel, millions of dollars in sales were lost because of the decline in international travel by Americans. .

Leisure revenue for his agencies was down as much as 50 percent, he estimated, with business travel off

only 10 percent to 20 percent.
Of the foreign countries that felt the effects of fewer U.S. travelers, the eastern Mediterranean countries were probably hardest hit, according to experts, who cited these main losers:

· Greece. The number of U.S. tourists going to Greece plummeted by 50 percent, prompting George Kouros, director of the Greek tourism office in New York, to call it "the worst year we ever had." The decline represents about half a billion dollars in lost revenue, Mr. Kouros said.

• Italy. The number of Americans traveling to Italy declined by for the Israeli tourism office in travel office in New York. In Rome, Florence and Venice the loss has been especially critical for four- and five-star hotels, where last traveling to Israel dropped about 48 percent compared with 1985's figures.

Association called 1986 "the year

that tourism will never forget. than in 1985, a slide of about 30 percent that represents about \$640 million in sales, according to the

tourist dollars. January through March showed a 40 percent in-• France, About 800,000 fewer crease in U.S. tourists, but in June Americans went to France last year the number plunged to 48 percent below that for June 1985.

Overall, 1986 tourism should be general director of the French tour- down about 15 percent, according ist office, Jean-Marc Janaillac. to Don Ford, general manager of

'American tourists are very important. They outspend Europeans by about three to one, and they use the deluxe properties.'

> - George Kouros, Head of the Greek tourism office in New York

Tourism to France dropped less the British Tourist Authority. "It's than to Greece and Italy in part because the major terrorist bombber, he said, adding that the prime months for Americans to visit France are May through August.

• Israel. Although there were no major terrorist events in Israel's cities, the country was hurt by the perception that its borders were un-

1985, after 4-percent expansion of share capital. The insurer said latest estimates put 1986 revenue at 17.4

billion guilders, roughly in line with 1985's 17.3

Pearson PLC has agreed to sell its Fairey engineer-

ing division to a group led by Fairey's senior management for £51.5 million (\$76.35 million), including the

repayment of an interest-free loan of £7 million. Pear-

son is now concentrating on information and enter-

tainment, investment banking, fine china and oil and oil services. Fairey had a profit of £9.3 million on sales

Placins Dodge Corp., a big U.S. copper producer, has acquired Columbian Chemicals Co. of Atlanta for

about \$250 million. For the nine months ended Sept.

30, 1986, Columbian's net income was \$19.8 million,

Schroders PLC, a banking and finance company, has sold its 20-percent interest in J. Henry Schroder Bank & Trust Co. and J. Henry Schroder Banking

Corp. to Industrial Bank of Japan for \$30.1 million in

cash before taxes and expenses. Schroders' interest in

the bank and trust group is now 4.9 percent and the bank and trust's name has been changed to IBJ

United Asset Management Corp. has completed the purchase of Rothschild Co., an investment manage-

ment company of Baltimore, from principals Stanford Z. Rothschild Jr., F. James Knittle and Joseph M.

of £92.1 million in 1985.

on sales of \$230 million

Schroder Bank & Trust Co.

Wikler for undisclosed terms.

Nationale-Nederlanden NV, maintaining earlier and investments in financial services, real estate and

not totally disastrous," he said.

Clearly, the low point was June, when, according to the Air Transport Association, the number of revenue passenger miles to all in-ternational destinations declined by nearly 16 percent.

That figure would be much higher for the North Atlantic alone, said William Jackman of the ATA, but the decrease was offset by an increase in some areas of the Pacific and South America. The number of Americans trav-

eling to the 23 Western European nations that are members of the European Travel Commission was down 41 percent in June compared with the same month of 1985.

The gap closed in July and was down 18.6 percent in August, ac-cording to Neil Martin, a spokesman for the commission. In some cases, despite the de-

cline in U.S. travelers, countries will show higher overall tourist fig-ures for 1986 because of a greaterthan-usual number of travelers from South America, Japan, the Middle East and Europe.

However, tourism officials say that travelers from other countries cannot make up for U.S. tourists because they do not spend as much money, stay in the four- and five-star hotels, dine in the expensive restaurants or go on the more-expensive tours.

"American tourists are very important," said Mr. Kouros of the Greek tourism office. They outspend Europeans by about three to one and they use the deluxe proper-

Mr. Martin and other tourism officials pointed optimistically to figures in the last three months of the year showing that Americans were gradually going back to Europe. However, each of the officials included the warning that improve-Unity Corp. of Sydney has bought Universal Savings Bank, a Southern California savings and loan, for \$10.2 million. Unity has assets of about \$400 million. ment depended on the absence of new major incidents.

"It's still difficult to say what the reaction will be to new incidents,"

British Airways, among others, has instituted multimillion-dollar promotions and giveaways and Pan Am has made public its security measures to help reassure travelers. Hotel companies such as Hilton International, whose Athens, Rome and Paris hotels saw declines of nearly two-thirds of their usual occupancy rates, have offered spe-cial bonuses for travelers.

The only thing we can really say is

that even though these were terri-ble, highly publicized incidents, the

statistical chance of being involved

is so small, it's the equivalent of

being hit by lightning."
But, he added, "That takes a

while for people to accept emotion-

Some tourism officials have tak-

en steps that they hope will hurry

along Americans' acceptance of the

ally, as well as intellectually.

possible dangers of travel.

The European Travel Commission has increased its U.S. promotional budget by about 10 percent, to \$40 million to \$50 million for next year.

Greece, Britain, Italy and France also have increased promotional budgets, frequently for advertisements that emphasize the countryside rather than major cities.

But, perhaps the most important thing that has to happen is a change in attitude on the part of the average U.S. tourist, said Jerry Hoff-man, president of Antone Security, a consultancy on security in Bowie. Maryland.

"I think tourists are still waiting for things to go back to what they think is normal." Mr. Hoffman said. "I think that's a false vision." What they need to recognize, he said, is that "We now have a new standard of normal" in terms of international terrorist incidents.

McCaw Will Sell Cable TV Systems For \$755 Million

KIRKLAND, Washington McCaw Communications Inc. has agreed to sell its cable television division to Jack Kent Cooke, owner of the Washington Redskins foot-ball team, for \$755 million. McCaw's parent company announced Friday.

Affiliated Publications Inc., which owns 45 percent of McCaw, said that the sale includes McCaw's wholly owned cable systems, as well as cable systems owned in joint venture with Affiliated Publications and systems owned by limited partnerships of which McCaw is the general partner.

McCaw's holdings made it the 20th-largest multiple-system U.S. cable operator, with more than

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Tumbles to a 6-Year Low

NEW YORK - The dollar turnbled to its lowest level in six years against the Deutsche mark in Europe on Friday, but steadied later in New York trading.

In London, the dollar plunged to 1.9130 chiring thin trading, and closed at a six-year low of 1.9180, down from 1.9230 Wednesday. The dollar had been just above 2 DM in

But in New York, the dollar rose to 1.9235 DM from 1.921 on

Although the New York finishes were higher, dealers said the New Year's Eve rates reflected an absence of bids. "We might get a technical re-bound perhaps to 1.98 marks, but

marks by the end of January," one bank dealer said. The dollar ended at 6.3665 French francs in New York, marginally up from 6.366 Wednesday; at 158.50 yea, up from 158.05; and at 1.6148 Swiss francs, up from 1.6100. The pound closed at \$1.4885, up from \$1.4845.

THE EUROMARKETS

London Dollar Rates

The dollar fell in London to 1.6070 Swiss francs from 1.6120 at the opening and Wednesday's close of 1.6095, and to 6.3500 French francs from 6.3650 and 6.3725.

It closed little changed against the year, ending at 158.15 compared with an opening 158.35 and 158.10 at the close on Wednesday. Some European dealers said the

dollar would have fallen through 1.90 DM if Swiss banks, which we believe the dollar is set for 1.85 trade in large positions, had been in the market. Money markets were closed Thursday for the New Year's holiday and in some some countries, including Japan and Switzerland, they remained closed

data haven't got any better."
U.S. November trade figures, reported Wednesday, showed a re-cord \$19.2 billion deficit against in foreign-exchange markets to stabilize the year's rates, the bank's governor said Friday. expectations of a \$12 billion to \$13

In other European markets, the dollar was fixed at midday at 1.9199 DM, down 2 pfennigs from and at 6.3480 French francs in Paris, down from 6,4550 francs on Tuesday. There was no fixing in Paris on Wednesday because of the change rates can be expected."

In contrast to the dollar, the British pound started the year on a firm trend, reaching \$1.4970 against the dollar after closing at \$1.4825 on Wednesday. Against the mark, it gained almost a pfennig on the day, to finish at 2.8598 after 2.8488 on Gold, a traditional haven for in-

> yen Wednesday in Tokyo, compared with Tuesday's close of 159.20 yen. The market was closed Thursday and Friday for the New Year holiday.

Bank of Japan Will Continue

even increase them.

TOKYO - Japan's central

In an interview with the ernor, said, "It is necessary to

more than 50 percent against the U.S. dollar since September 1985, when the economic ministers of the United States, West Germany, France, Britain and Japan agreed to cooperate in bringing down the value of the dollar to help reduce the hoge U.S. trade deficit.

The dollar closed at 160.10

Stabilizing Yen

bank will continue to intervene

Kyodo news service, Satoshi Somits, the Bank of Japan govcontinue policy coordination with each of the industrialized countries this year, and as a result the stabilization of ex-

The yen has appreciated by

Gold finished in London at \$403.25 an ounce, up from Said one dealer with a German bank: "1.80 marks is a realistic esti-

Secondary Market Is Quiet; Sterling Straights Are Firmer

sectors of the Eurobond market a discount of about 1%. were quiet again Friday with many traders taking an extra day off after the New Year holiday, dealers said.

But the sterling-straight sector was sharply firmer. The primary market's first transactions of the year were sterling bonds, dealers said. The lead manager of both was Warburg Securities.

The first was a £50 million bond for Kredietbank NV's London branch. It pays 10% percent over live years and was priced at 101%. Warburg said that at launch the bond was priced to yield 20 basis points below equivalent U.K. gov-

The issue was quoted by Warburg at a discount of about 1%, comfortably within total fees of

The second launch was a £100 million bond for Deutsche Bank Finance NV, guaranteed by Deut-sche Bank AG.

This five-year issue pays 10% percent and was priced at 101%. Australian dollar bonds were % Warburg's said it was priced to % point firmer, while Canadian wield 40 km. yield 40 basis points below equiva- dollar issues edged up a fraction.

lent government bonds at launch LONDON - Secondary market and quoted it within the 1% fees at A Warburg spokesman said that

> A sterling-straight trader at a house not involved in either bond said, "I like them. They don't look particularly cheap against gilts but that shouldn't deter investors.

He noted that the government bond market had risen sharply since the issues were launched. By the close, selected longer-dated government bonds were showing gains of more than 2 points.

Longer-dated Eurosterling bonds were up by around 1½ points, while five-year paper was about a point firmer. Elsewhere in the secondary mar-

kets, dollar-straight bonds ended unchanged to a fraction firmer as opening markdowns of % or % point were crased by a strong opening on the U.S. credit markets,

the "Eurostering market has been in very good condition recently" and that the offers had both gone

deductibility on portions of corpo-rate debt that exceed specific debtequity ratios.

The problem of shaky debt is worldwide. Mexico, Brazil, Peru and a number of other Third World countries are in danger of default-ing on their obligations, and that could be a disaster to the private

could be done by denying interest.

The United States cannot solve

that problem alone, but, as it has been trying to do, must work with other countries, international agencies, such as the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, and

SCENE: Cooperation Needed

(Continued from first finance page)

explosion of private and public breakdown in the system is political will: the will of the United out on Wall Street from the Ivan F. States to deal with its public and Boesky insider-trading affair and private debt problem and the will other illegal dealings may dellate of the major industrial countries to the takeover boom this year, but work together for their mutual inremedies for the overextension of terests. Despite all the hazards and debt are still in order. One way, suggested by Lloyd N. betting that both the knowledge of Cutler, a lawyer who was counsel to what to do and the will to do it are

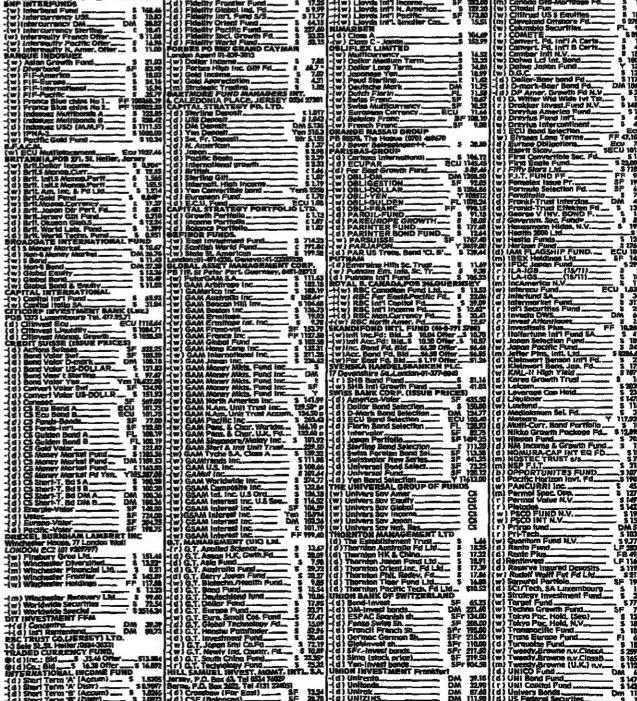
President Jimmy Carter, would be there, and that the world economy for the Federal Reserve to promul- will keep growing in 1987. gate 2 more sweeping margin rule Western governments and cen-to restrict the use of junk bonds, mal bankers bitterly remember the past, they know that the scope of high-risk securities that are below investment grade, or other borrow- the potential disaster this time is ings to finance the purchase of even greater. With the stakes so large blocks of equities. Another enormously high, another blind way would be to remove the incen- and self-destructive pursuit of selftives in the tax code for replacing equity with high-yielding debt; this

Corning Glass Agrees To Acquire Hazelton

CORNING, New York -- Corning Glass Works said Friday it had agreed in principle to buy Hazleton Laboratories through a banks that have lent to them so stock exchange valued at \$30 a share, or \$115 million.

Coming a diversified consumer products and laboratory sciences company, already holds a 9-percent interest in Hazleton, an independent supplier of biological and





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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street nd do not reflect late trades elsewhen Via The Associated Press

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our newspaper's very first issue
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at the start of our Centennial year.



Concise Critiques. By Jim Page

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By Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr. 498 pages. \$22.95.

Houghton Mifflin, 2 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

Reviewed by wanter Goodless.

ONT be put off by the fact that "The Cycles of American History" is a collection of essays.

Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr.'s new book is not one of those exercises in self-regard and drawer-cleansing those exercises of rote have been known to in-

in which writers of note have been known to indulge. Schlesinger has a thesis or two or twenty
about the nature and workings of the American
polity that link these eloquent pieces and give them
historical weight and contemporary urgency.

Reviewed by Walter Goodman

His pattern is to take an enduring issue - say, the

tension between the principles of "free enterprise" and "affirmative government" — put it in historical perspective and offer his analysis of where Ameri-

cans are and his opinions on where they ought to be. His sympathies remain mainstream liberal.

"The tradition of affirmative government," he

authentically America

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BOOKS

strongly identified with our greatest statesmen.

quite as expressive of American ideas and character,

It comes as no shock that Schlesinger, who was associated with the presidency of John F. Kennedy, should find fault with the Reagan administration's conduct of domestic and foreign affairs. But he is just as wary of abrupt "reforms" advanced on the left that would upset established political and economic appropriate and iconordize an abrays will

nomic arrangements and jeopardize an always vulnerable yet invaluable system. Nor does he spare much admiration for revisionist historians who pin

responsibility on the United States for most of the

The book's title refers to Schlesinger's thesis,

backed by well-marshaled evidence, that for at least

a century the United States has gone through cycles of "reform" and "conservatism," moving between a dedication to "public purpose" and a withdrawal to "private interest." With due credit to the work of his

father, no mean historian, the junior Schler discerns a burst of governmental energy eve

scrambling private enterprise."

world's ills.

ingrained in our national history, quite as years or so - Theodore Roosevelt in 1901, Franklin

as the competing tradition of self-interest and

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D. Roosevelt in 1933, Kennedy in 1961 - alternat-

ing with the conservative restorations of the 1920s,

the 1950s and the 1980s. If the cycle holds, he writes

a bit wishfully, "the 1980s will witness the burnout

of the most recent conservative ascendancy. He finds a cyclical pattern, too, in America's attitude toward the rest of the world, a recurrent competition "between realism and ideology." He prefers the empiricists to the dogmatists, led these days, as he sees it, by President Ronald Reagan, the messiah" of "isolationism, now reincarnated as global unilateralism." Schlesinger issues a strong indictment: "No administration since the Second World War so systematically scorned the United Nations, defied the World Court, overrode the interests of allies, dismissed negotiation with adver-

He wants a foreign policy that pursues "the national interest, realistically construed." No one has ever been heard to argue against that formulation, and he does not use a lot of ink defining it. He is not ambiguous, however, about where he stands on most issues and where he sees himself in the historical continuum. In his discussion of human rights, for example, he is plainly a man of the Enlightenment, and he draws often, if selectively, upon the Founding Fathers to support hi

Given today's fashion for pious utterances by public officials, it is refreshing to have his reminder that "the great religious ages were notable for their indifference to human rights in the contemporary sense — not only for their acquiescence in poverty, inequality and oppression, but for their enthusiastic justification of slavery, persecution, torture and genocide." He observes, as other liberals have, that "the revival of religious absolutes in the 20th century, whether in ecclesiastical of secular form, brought with it a revival of torture and of other monstrous with it a revival of torture and of other monstrous

with it a revival of torture and of other monstrous violations of human rights."

His last chapter, "Democracy and Leadership," succumbs to the convention of the hortatory conclusion ("humanity has never needed great leadership more urgently than it does in the nuclear age") and may safely be skimmed or skipped. But there is enough in the first 400-plus pages to occupy the mind after this book has been set down.

Walter Goodman is on the staff of The New York

PEANUTS



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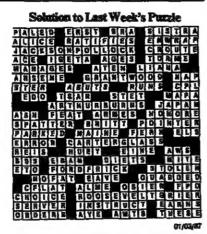
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> Sports News On Pages 6 and 7



World Stock Markets Via Agence France-Presse Jan. 2

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated. 2012年11日 1200年11日 1200年11月 1200年11日 1200年11日 1200年11日 1200年11日 1200年11日 1200年11日 1200年11月 1200年11日 1200年11月 120 F.T.36 Index : 1320.29

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Stock markets in Johannesburg, Tokyo and Zurich were closed Friday for the New Year holiday. Sydncy stock prices were unavailable because of problems at the source.

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ouce said that if the world ended, he would rather be in Cincionati because things there hap-

the railroads and stuck with the down the offer to become a rail-steamboats chugging down the road hub, figuring they had a sure Ohio River has changed.

The city's downtown has grown so rapidly that the city has run out ings to build taller ones. And the only space left now, officials say, is the riverbank or over the second office build natians don't look with great envy at other cities," Luken said. "We're developing at a nace that possibly in Indiana.

Cincinnatians fretted for years over whether to allow more ventiongoers in the city, and, having relented, they are now doubling the size of their convention center.

cinnatians attention they say they that mo could do without. Cincinnati's swagger. neighbors to the south, the northern Kentucky towns bordering the Ohio River, are lining up to share Cincinnati's success, all wanting a bridge linking them to the city. And developers are now looking to historic sites that could be razed for Covington, Kentucky, some Cinoffice towers, sending residents scrambling to get landmark status to save the city's skyline.

Much of the expansion came af-

ter Cincinnatians saw nearby cities. such as Louisville and Indianapolis, gaining ground on Cincinnati. But the talk these days is of getting the city ready for its bicentennial in 1988, when steamboats will ouce again churu down the muddy Ohio, fireworks will fly from the top of skyscrapers and everyone will reminisce about the city that could have been Chicago.

CINCINNATI grew on the shores of the Ohio River near the point where Ohio, Kentucky and indiana meet. There, Benjamin Stites, a Revolutionary War veteran from New Jersey, and 25 other now the city is down to its last settlers landed about December 1788, and called the place Losantiville, or City Across the Mouth of the Licking River. It was later merger to declining sales, but asnamed Cincinnati, after Lucius sured Cincinnatians that the new

The town started as a river trad- and that residents would even be ing post, later got into meatpacking able to purchase a Cincinnati ver-and, after nearly 200 years, is still sion of that new concoction, the trying to figure out "what we want

It is home to Procter & Gamble and General Electric, But back in then a huge commercial center, had the chance to become what Chica-Now the city that once scoffed at go now is. The city fathers turned road hub, figuring they had a sure thing with the steamboat trade.

Now, in hindsight, residents say they would not have wanted Chicadeveloping at a pace that suits us fine. We don't want to be New York or Chicago."

Unlike other industrial cities, the streets here are clean and tree-lined and the unemployment rate is un-der 7 percent. With 400,000 resi-dents, it is a brisk Middle Western The changes have brought Cin-city of storefronts and skyscrapers that moves in a slow, Southern

> BECAUSE there seem to be as many Indiana and Kentucky license plates as Obio plates in Cincinnati and the Greater Cincinnati International Airport is, in fact, in cinnatians have to be reminded that they live in the same state as

Many feel they have little in common with Cleveland. "Clevelanders think of us as dumb Southerners," said Gregory Vehr, an aide to the Cincinnati City Council, "and we consider them crude New

The hills of Cincinnati were once crammed with breweries started by the German immigrants who set-tled here in the 1840s and got a hankering for the lager beer of the old country. By the turn of century, Cincinnati had almost 40 breweries and rivaled St. Louis and Milwau-

But last fall Cincinnati's two surviving beer factories merged and brewery, the Hudepohl-Schoenling

The breweries attributed the Cincinnatus, the Roman war hero. company would stay in Cincinnati

The Plays and Passions of Pirandello

By Herbert Mitgang
New York Tomes Service
NEW YORK — A few years
before he received the 1934
Nobel Prize in Literature, the Sicilian playwright Luigi Pirandel-lo, one of the 20th century's revolutionary innovators in the theater, wrote a passionate letter to Marta Abba, one of Italy's leading stage and screen actresses, who inspired several of his plays.

"I write with my mind's eye fixed on you," he wrote. "Should your divine inspiring image aban-don me for an instant, I would not be able to move ahead with one single word. Without realizing it, from far away, maybe not even thinking at all about me, consumed by other thoughts, by other preoccupations, you are doing the work for me. You, with all the power of your art, the tones of your inimitable voice, with the splendor of your eyes, which find the expression for each passion.

"Keep on helping me to the last, my Marta, do not abandon me; think that not only I, but your work as well would die," the letter continues. "It is not possible for you not to be, as true and only author, in all I still do. I am. however, the hand. The one who dictates inside is you: without you, my hand becomes a stone."

This letter is among 516 pieces of correspondence - written by the playwright between 1925 and 1936, the year of his death — that have just been donated to the Princeton University library. Abba, who is now 86, and lives in Monte Carlo, presented the let-ters during a recent visit to Princeton and to New York, where she once appeared on the Broadway stage.

The letters, about 2,000 pages, neatly written in Italian and almost without corrections, represent the most important trove of impublished Pirandellian material in the world, according to William L. Joyce, associate university librarian in charge of special col-lections, and Benito Ortolani, chairman of the theater department at Brooklyn College and a professor at the City University of New York.

Ortolani, who is beginning to translate the letters for publica-



Pirandello with Abba in 1926, "a luminous grace that lights up everything."

tion by the Princeton University Press, said they "represent a unique picture of the history of Regarding Pirandello's own

theatrical life in Italy and other countries, as seen from the vantage point of an insider. The letters include material about Pirandello's relationships to producers, directors, playwrights and actors, business transactions about theater rentals and contract negotiations, critical remarks about people and plays, and the political atmosphere while Mussolini ruled

Asked, at an interview in New York, if she had ever met the Italian dictator, Abba waved her right hand in a dismissive gesture and replied, "I was invited to meet him once in his office at the Palazzo Venezia in Rome."

Did Mussolini put on a show for her benefit? Was he an actor?

"Yes," Abba said, "a very bad described the beroine with Marta

controversial audiences with Mussolini, Ortolani said the letters revealed that the playwright hoped the Italian dictator would support the theater and would become the key to a renaissance of the performing arts. But that hope gave way to disenchantment and finally to Pirandello's mistrust of the Fascist government.
Abba said she admired all of

Pirandello's plays, not only such well-known works as "Six Characters in Search of an Author" and "Heary IV" but also "Right You Are If You Think You Are" and "As You Desire Me." Among the plays he dedicated to her were "The Wives' Friend." PirandelAbba, 27 at the time, in mind:

"She is very young, and marvel-ously beautiful; her curly anburn hair is arranged in the Greek fashgrace that lights up everything."

Sherwood's adaptation of Jacque Deval's "Tovarich."

Reviewing the comedy in The New York Times, Brooks Atkin-

son wrote: "Signorina Abba knows how to take a grand duchess in her stride as a woman of breeding, without condescension or subservience, and with a sense of humor that shines through her acting mischievously.

Ortolani cited passages from some of the letters about Pirandello's creative process - including his stumbling blocks.

"I am writing in such a desperate exaltation, that any restraint fails me, I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, high up (this I feel) and far away. far away," he wrote in one.

"The obstruction is vanquished, the stumbling-block is overcome," another letter said. "Everything appeared clear - of a marvelous clarity and lucidity — to the point of giving me again, precise and whole, the idea of a fruit ready to pick, in perfect ripeness. And now there is nothing left truly but to pick this fruit; one or two days of work, to fix on paper what I have already seen, alive."

"I have almost finished the first act of 'You Don't Know How.' which is coming very well; I im-mediately hit it, swift as an arrow. I am writing for the pleasure of writing, in full and absolute freedom. I am letting the play be born the way it wants to be born."

In some of the letters, Pirandelto refers to his sense of despair about his personal life. His wife had developed a persecution ma-nia during their marriage and was removed to a sanatorium in 1919. She died in 1959. Abba was married to an American after Pirandello's death; she lived in the United States during World War II and founded the Pirandello Society in New York.

In a letter from Berlin in 1930 to the actress in Rome, after describing how he had written all night, Pirandello wrote: "Can the work I have done ever compensate me for the pain this dawn brought me, annulling the bitterness of my own fate in the general bitterness of the utter futility of

PEOPLE

Sugar Sugar

Elton John, Due Surgery, Cancels All '87 Shores

Elton John will undergo through surgery next week and has canceled all 1987 performances. His promoser, Patti Mostyn, said that the 39-year-old British entertainer will. spend three to four days in a pri-vate Australian hospital for an operation by one of the country's top throat specialists. "The stargery is exploratory only." she said, but de-clined to give details. "It's some-thing that has to be rectified." She dismissed as speculation reports that John had nodules on his vocal cords. The entertainer canceled one collapsed on stage during a concert in Sydney toward the end of his 27.3 date tour. He was to have returned to the United States next month for an additional 32 concerts, following a sellout tour last year. .

The computers that keep track of the Tower of Pisa indicate at leaned a bit more than usual during the past year. Professor Gluseppe Youiolo, who beads a group maintain. ing the landmark, said that the 55meter (180-foot) tower listed by 1.26 millimeters (.05 inches) in 1986. The tower normally lears an average of a millimeter a year.

The medical profession beat out politics in the 11th annual New Year's Dishonor List of words and phrases. Heading the list garnered from 2,000 nominations from around the world was, "The patient, did not fulfill his wellness potential," said W.T. Rabe, head of college relations at Lake Superior State College in Michigan. The nominator Emmet Donnelly, of Detroit, said the phrase not only obscures the fact that the patient died, "but it places the blame squarely on the patient."

The novelist James Micheaer has come up with a nickname for the 1980s. He calls it the Ugly Decade — a period marked by a "gen-eral know-nothingness in which evading critical problems is a substitute for grappling with them." Michener, in an essay in The New York Times, says there is too much emphasis on getting rich and blames the White House for many of the decade's problems. "For the first time that I can recall in my work abroad, other nations are laughing at us."

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lians have pointed out that in his

ion; her green eyes, long, large and luminous, gaze limpidly and sweetly like the dawn. At times, when she is sad, they have a grieving character of a turquoise. Her lips have a sorrowful expression. as if Life awakened feelings of disdain and bitterness in her. But when she laughs, she is all of a sudden enveloped in a huminous

Abba said that her favorite play in performance was "As You Desire Me." (Greta Garbo appeared in the 1932 Hollywood film.) She recalled her 1936 Broadway debut opposite John Halliday at the 1927 play, "Diana and Tuda," he Plymouth Theater in Robert

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